

Postpone Great Boston Light Flight Late This Afternoon

SOCIALISTS SELECT BROCKTON MAN FOR GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Party in Convention in Boston Today Nominates Daniel White to Head the Ticket at the Fall Election.

PLAN BIG CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay of Lynn Is Named for a Place on the List of Officers as Secretary of State.

TODAY'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Vermont—First state election of the year. Democrats predict they will cut normal Republican plurality of 20,000.
New Hampshire—First state-wide primaries held in the East. Principal feature fight between Republican progressives and regulars for gubernatorial and congressional nominations.
Wisconsin—Hot contest for and against endorsement of Mr. La Follette for senatorship to be decided in today's primaries. Five Republican candidates for gubernatorial nomination.
Michigan—Effort to displace Mr. Burrows as senator on account of alleged close affiliation with Senator Aldrich to be decided in primaries. Three Republican candidates for gubernatorial nomination.
Massachusetts—Socialist party today nominates ticket for fall election with Daniel A. White of Brockton for Governor.

The Socialist party of Massachusetts today nominated the Socialist ticket for the state election this fall, at its convention held in the Payne Memorial hall, Appleton street. Thirty-six delegates representing 19 cities and towns were present.

The nominations follow:
For Governor, Daniel A. White of Brockton.
For Lieutenant Governor, Patrick Mahoney of Boston.
Secretary, Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay of Lynn.
Treasurer, Samuel J. McBride of Watertown.
Auditor, Ambrose Miles of Lynn.
Attorney-General, Harold Metcalf of Brockton.

Charles E. Fenner of Worcester was chairman of the convention. Franklin H. Wentworth of Salem and Ambrose Miles of Lynn were chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee on resolutions. The report of the committee on credentials was read by Albert Hess of Randolph.

Julius Heurline of South Braintree was chosen as temporary secretary of the convention at the opening shortly before noon.

The Socialist state committee chosen today is as follows: Alfred Hodgins, Cambridge; George Roever, Sr., Boston; Victor McCune, Lynn; Squire E. Putney, Beverly; Calvin M. Verbeek, Malden; Charles E. Blaisdell, Somerville; R. Colson, Saugus; John Mellen, Newton; Orlando Benson, Brockton; John Weaver Sherman, Boston.

Charles E. Fenner of Worcester, the present chairman of the committee, will serve in his official capacity until a new chairman is chosen in January.

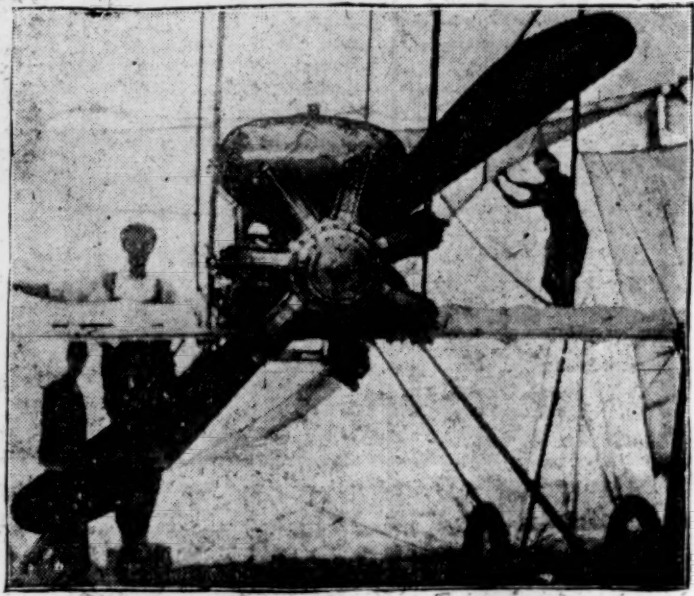
The platform of the party as adopted at today's convention contains many of the planks of former years with a few new ones based on issues which have lately engaged the attention of the people of Massachusetts.

The chief planks of this year's platform follow: Equal suffrage for men and women; the right of the people to initiate laws; a graduated income and inheritance tax; collective ownership of public utilities; equal pay for equal work for men and women, both in public and private employment; free lunches for all school children; the abolition of the United States Senate; abolition of capital punishment; free administration of justice; provisions for proper and sanitary housing; the recall of men in public office; the enactment of a law calling for a legal maximum workday of eight hours; a law for safeguards and sanitary conditions in all occupations with efficient inspection; state insurance of all workers against unemployment; prohibition of the employment of children under 16 years of age; prohibition of the granting of injunctions in labor disputes; a statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of employees to strike and boycott and to employ all peaceful means for carrying on a strike without interference on the part of the state militia and without subjecting the union to a liability for damage done during a strike.

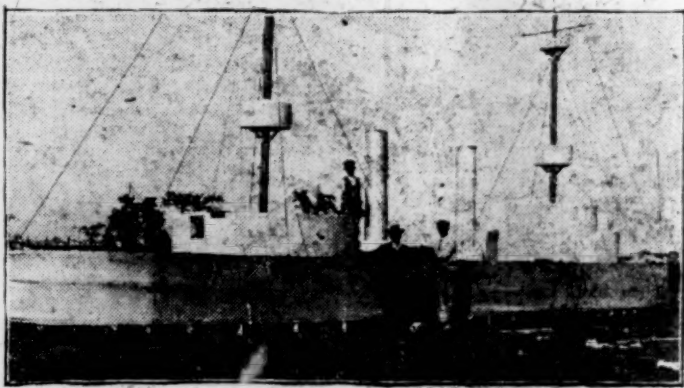
At the conclusion of the convention Daniel A. White of Brockton, the candidate of the party for Governor, made a short speech in which he declared that to win votes the Socialist party must be constructive in its policy. The party must stop its criticizing attitude toward the other parties and seek to find re-

Claude Grahame-White's Trusty Motor

The remarkable engine of the Englishman's machines and the "battleship" that isn't used.



MOTIVE POWER OF THE FARMAN BIPLANE OF MR. GRAHAME-WHITE. The 50-horsepower Gnome motor is attached to the shaft behind the Chauvier propeller and revolves with it.



A DISCREDITED BATTLESHIP EFFIGY WHICH REPOSES ON THE FIELD. This mock warship was built for the bomb throwing, but has been superseded by a simple chalk-marked on the ground.

SPEAKER WALKER DISCUSSES MILK PROBLEM IN WORCESTER

Tells Vast Audience at New England Fair That Legislature and Governor Draper Really Wish to Solve the Question in Fairness to All.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Joseph Walker, speaker of the Massachusetts House, today discussed the milk question in a speech at the New England fair, given by the Worcester Agricultural Society. The fair opened Monday and was attended during the day by about 35,000 people. As it is the largest ever held by the society, a record attendance is hoped for during the remaining three days and one night.

This was Governor Draper's day and the presence of Governor Draper and staff with Lieutenant Governor Frothingham was an added attraction. Even as early as 7 o'clock fully 10,000 persons were waiting for the opening of the gates and by 10 o'clock fully twice that number had entered the fair grounds.

Mr. Walker said in part: "Every year the Legislature of Massachusetts deals with many important public questions, questions often of vital moment to the public welfare. Among all these questions none presents more difficulties or has a more direct bearing upon the public welfare than the milk question. Two things must be assured in any permanent solution of this problem, first, adequate protection against impure milk, and second, the promotion and permanent encouragement of the milk producing industry of Massachusetts."

"The transportation problem is of the essence of the milk problem. The railroads must appreciate their responsibility in the settlement of this vital question. Their rates must be so made as to encourage and not discourage the production of milk near the site of the market. This is in the interest of the consumer as well as of the nearby farmer. The rates must be so fixed so as not to discriminate against Massachusetts milk. To this end the public authorities and the railroads must cooperate. I would not discriminate against our sister states, neither would I discriminate in their favor. To a large extent this is a New England problem."

the Massachusetts farmer. It was immediately claimed that this was a political move to shelve the problem until after this next election. Now I know that this was not so. Whatever opinion may be entertained of our Governor, no one believes him to be a coward. But, unfortunately, much heat was generated over the proposition and it was dropped.

"Several propositions were made to solve the transportation problem, and at last the Saunders bill was passed. This was an honest attempt on the part of Mr. Saunders and others to help the individual milk producer. Some of us at the time doubted its wisdom, but it was passed and passed distinctly as a farmers' bill. Perhaps the legislation was not wise, perhaps the railroads have not acted fairly under this law. The problem at all events is not as yet successfully solved.

"An aggravating factor in the milk problem is the large milk contractor. I am convinced that the milk supply of a great city like Boston can be successfully handled only on a large scale and in a wholesale way. The demand and supply is variable, the commodity is highly perishable and, therefore, expensive plants must be maintained to assure a ready and a steady supply to meet the needs of the community. No waste in handling milk can be permitted to enhance the cost of this necessity of life to the consumer. Here the problem is to stamp out monopoly and prevent combination to lower the price which the producer receives and to enhance the price which the consumer pays. Here again the problem is difficult. The state must so act as to prevent monopoly and to encourage competition—competition in buying and competition in selling, the former to protect the producer and the latter to protect the consumer. An unrestricted and an unregulated monopoly is as inimical to the public interest in dealing with milk as it is in dealing with any other commodity."

LIGHT WIND FORCES SONDER YACHTS TO GIVE UP CONTEST

Eight Boats Selected for the Final Trials Start, but Are Unable to Complete the Course.

MAY TRY IT AGAIN

MARION, Mass.—The eight little sonder yachts which have been selected for the final trial races from which to select three boats to go to Kiel next summer as the American challengers for the Emperor William and Prince Henry trophies started on the first of their final trials this morning, but after going a short ways over the course, the wind died down, and the yachts were towed back to this place.

The committee hoped a breeze would blow up late this afternoon that at least one race might be held today. The eight yachts which have been selected for the final races are the Beaver, George Dabney; Cima, Guy Lowell; Biblot, R. W. Emmons; Helen, Dwight F. Davis; Coot, Robert F. Herrick, Jr.; Peg, G. L. Stone; Seacoast, J. L. Stackpole and the Bessie II, G. C. Thomas, Jr. The Beaver and Cima were two of the yachts that represented this country in the races against Spain, the Beaver being owned and sailed by C. H. W. Foster in those races, and the Cima the winner of the Governor Draper cup.

The last trial race for all 16 original contenders was held Monday under conditions unfavorable to fast sailing. The wind was very light, about five knots in strength, southwest by west. A triangular course was selected, the yachts in the first division getting away a little after 12 noon.

Except for the Beaver, Biblot and Helen, the boats were well bunched going over the line. These three boats were ahead of the others and made a fine start, with the Biblot in the lead, holding their positions to the end.

The start of the second division was much closer than that of the first, and the Tomboy, at the leeward end of the line, had much the better of it. All the remainder of the boats were at the windward end and were led across by the Peg and Toboggan. The Cima began to overhaul the leaders from the start, turning the first mark in first place and coming home in the fastest time of the day.

FIRST DIVISION.
Name and owner. El. time.
Biblot, Whitney & Emmons. 1:24 12
Beaver, George Dabney et al. 1:24 24
Helen, D. F. Davis. 1:24 28
Coot, R. F. Herrick, Jr. 1:25 17
Sally, W. C. E. Toller. 1:26 29
Sally XI, Demarest Lloyd. 1:40 32
Spokane III, Hugh Bancroft. 1:43 39
Juanita, H. E. Converse. 1:43 41

SECOND DIVISION.
Cima, Guy Lowell. 1:32 04
Tomboy III, Don Y. Fundus. 1:33 51
Peg, G. L. Stone. 1:35 27
Toboggan, H. N. and W. E. Emmons. 1:36 07
Seacoast, J. L. Stackpole. 1:36 53
Randall, J. C. Edwards. 1:37 53
Bessie II, G. C. Thomas, Jr. 1:38 24

SALEM, Mass.—The striking cutters in the shoe factories of P. A. Field & Co. and Jonathan Brown & Sons returned to work this morning in accordance with the agreement of the union to do so. At the Field shop, when the cutters reported to work, they were told that there was no work ready for them yet, but would be Thursday. At the Brown shop about 25 reported for work.

None of the strikers returned to any of the other shops. No lasters, stock fitters or trunks returned. The lasters have voted not to return to work until all departments go back.

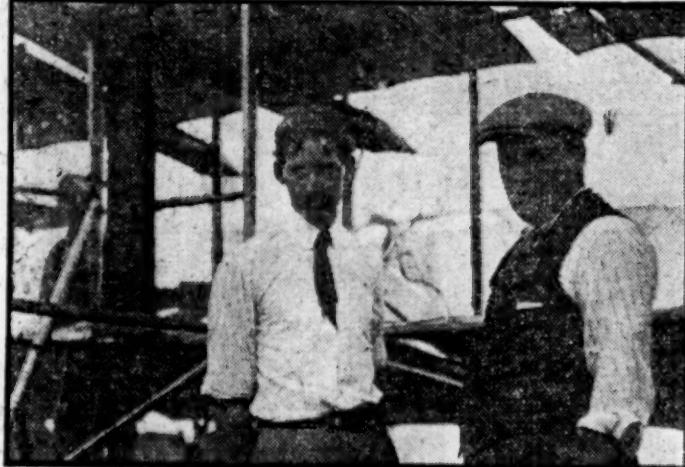
The reason given for sending the cutters back to the other two shops is that the proposition was put up to the union to send the men back and then negotiate for a settlement. The union agents agreed to that, and state that they are now keeping their word.

The union claims that the Woodbury Company agreed to sign, but refused when the agreement was shown to the concern. The cutters who have returned to work are subject to call again in case the union does not reach a satisfactory arrangement with the Brown and Field shops.

FIRE SWEEPS GLYNDON, MD.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A fire broke out this afternoon at Glyndon, Md., and swept that beautiful suburb. At 1 p. m. the home for the aged and a dozen dwellings had been destroyed. Fifty persons were rescued. Assistance was sent by Baltimore.

A Quartet of Aviation Meet Men

Two of the airmen, builder and pilot, and two of the officers of the Harvard Aeronautical Society.



W. STARLING BURGESS AND WILLIAM M. HILLIARD. Mr. Burgess, formerly a yacht builder and designer, is on the left. The biplane behind the men is a Burgess-Curtiss of one of the late designs.



HUGH NAWN. Vice-president of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, which is sponsor of the Harvard-Boston aero meet.



GEN. HUGH BANCROFT. Member of the advisory committee of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, sponsor for the meet.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT URGES CONSERVATION BY FEDERAL CONTROL

Former President, Speaking Today Before Congress at St. Paul, Takes Issue With Mr. Taft's Ideas.

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS

ST. PAUL.—The national conservation congress in session here today adopted a constitution providing that the object of the congress shall be to provide a forum for discussion of the resources of the United States, to forward the prosperity of the people; to furnish definite information concerning the resources and their utilization and to afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the country's resources to be put into effect by their representatives in state and federal governments.

Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker today. He took issue with President Taft on some of the policies outlined by the chief executive on Labor day in his speech before the congress, more especially on the subject of federal versus state control, strongly favoring the former.

Colonel Roosevelt said: "America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the

(Continued on Page Ten, Column Four.)

MOTHER SEEKING RELEASE OF SON

Mrs. Celia Hubbard brought a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States circuit court today for the release of her son, Edward W. Hubbard, a minor, from Ft. Warren, where he is serving a sentence of two years for desertion from the army. He enlisted in 1907 at the age of 16 years, and at the time was under the care of the state board of charity and the latter gave its consent to his enlistment. The mother claims she never gave her consent, and therefore that the boy is being illegally held. Judge Francis C. Lowell reserved his decision.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON CONSERVATION IS CORDIALLY RECEIVED

Limitations of the Federal and State Governments in Dealing With the Issue Are Clearly Defined.

NEW LAWS NEEDED

CHICAGO.—President Taft was cheered by 2000 people when he arrived at the Northwestern station today en route from St. Paul to his summer home at Beverly, Mass. He arrived at 8:30 a. m., and left at 10:45 a. m.

ST. PAUL.—President Taft, who made the trip from Beverly for the sole purpose of giving to the conservation congress now in progress here his views on what he considers one of the most important questions confronting constructive statesmanship in this country today, is now homeward bound, having left St. Paul on his long return journey eastward at 8:15 p. m. Monday.

The President's speech made plain his position on the whole subject of conservation. It was prepared with greater care than any public utterance Mr. Taft has made since his inauguration. The President showed an exact knowledge of the subject which surprised his hearers. It was free from merely oratorical generalities.

(Continued on Page Ten, Column One.)

MILK INSPECTION HEARING DATE SET

The first of a series of public hearings planned by the committee appointed by the last Legislature to determine an adequate system of milk inspection will be held Sept. 22 at 10 a. m. in room 240, at the State House.

The committee is to report the result of its investigations to the next Legislature. It has thus far held several meetings, having established permanent headquarters in room 453, State House, and members of it have visited New York, Albany, Chicago and other cities in order to investigate the system used in each of them.

RIVALRY OF OWNERS OF MACHINES GREAT AS TO WATER FLIGHT

Program Today Affected by Fog—Federal Officers to Go up to Study Results of Bomb Throwing.

RELATIVE BOMB STANDING.

White	Total points.
White	120 9-10
Johnstone	6 0
Willard	4 0
Curtiss	3 8 1-17
Brookline	2 0

SUMMARY FOR FIRST TWO DAYS.

White	Dura-Dis.	Get.	Bomb.
White	3	0	0
Willard	3	0	0
Johnstone	0	3	3
Brookline	0	1	0
Curtiss	2	0	0

SUMMARY OF MONDAY'S EVENTS.

White	Dura-Dis.	Get.	Bomb.
White	3	2	2
Willard	2	0	0
Johnstone	1	0	0
Brookline	0	1	0

BEST RECORDS TO DATE.

Speed—White, 6 minutes 1 second.
Duration—Johnstone, 80 minutes 12 seconds.
Distance—White, 45 miles 617 feet.
Getaway—White, 110 feet 8 inches.
Bomb dropping—White, 20 trials, score 53.

AVIATION FIELD, Squantum—A thick fog has fallen upon the aviation arena this afternoon, rendering it difficult, if not impossible, for aviators to enter any of the events to take place today.

Mr. Grahame-White was the only aviator who made a flight this afternoon. Shortly after 2:30 o'clock he went for a trial spin, remaining in the air 1m. 8s. and going about a mile inside the course. The fog was so thick, however, that he declined to enter any event this afternoon, but consented to make an unofficial trial at starting.

Mr. Grahame-White made four starts, the first 102 feet; second, 74ft. 10in.; third, 77ft. 6in.; fourth, 60ft. 6in. These trials will not count as official.

Earlier in the day it was reported that Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, and possibly Wilbur Wright, the pioneer of aviation in America, would try for the \$10,000 prize offered by the Boston Globe for the aviator who should fly twice round the course and twice to and from Boston light in the harbor, a distance of 33 miles, in the shortest time.

Much interest is being taken in this contest, and not a little curiosity is evinced as to which type of aeroplane is the superior for it—the biplane or the monoplane. Whichever wins, the margin in its favor, it is said, will be small, as a great deal depends upon the man at the wheel.

In the "accuracy" event, the contest committee has decided that the machine must alight within a circle of 100 feet radius marked from the starting line.

The United States government has evidenced a lively interest in the bomb-dropping event, and in consequence, Lieut. C. A. Blakely, commanding the torpedo flotilla now in Boston harbor, will make several flights today with Mr. Grahame-White, and other officers of the flotilla will be invited to make flights with some of the other professional aviators. All of these officers will make reports to the government on the action of aeroplanes and their practicability as war craft.

The United States government has offered the services of the torpedo boat flotilla now in the harbor under the command of Commander C. A. Blakely, to accompany the airships when they try the Boston light trip.

Lieut. Frank Kent is now stationed on the field and when the starts are made for Boston light he will signal the torpedo boat Stingray when the airmen start and the Stingray will in turn signal to the McDonough and the Bailey will watch the flight from the last stage. Thus if the aviators are forced to descend the torpedo boats will always be at their service.

Didier Masson, formerly mechanic for Louis Paulhan, and who entered the meet with a Vendome monoplane, is in America, the first of the three French aviators who have entered to be reported.

Bomb-Dropping Air Fleet to Have Try Above Harbor

It is now planned to have an aerial fleet, if possible reaching 12, soar over the field and the harbor and drop bombs from an altitude ranging from 100 feet to one mile. A letter to this effect, inviting all the aviators to take part, was given out by Mr. Glidden this morning.

The contest committee has named John Barry Ryan, son of T. F. Ryan, admiral of the airship fleet. Mr. Ryan, who is a personal friend of Mr. Harmon, has been one of the persons most responsible for organizing an aeronautical reserve. The committee has thus recognized his efforts.

William M. Hilliard in his Burgess-Curtiss biplane after two false starts

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

(Continued on Page Eleven, Column Four.)

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED OR ADV. WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

UNION GOVERNMENT AIDS CAPT. SCOTT'S POLAR EXPEDITION

(Special to The Monitor.)
PRETORIA—Captain Scott has started a series of lectures on the subject of the Antarctic expedition on which he is about to start. Captain Scott paid a visit to the premier recently when the situation was discussed. It is now announced that the Union government has contributed the sum of \$2500 to the expedition to the south pole, in addition to which a fund has been opened by the mayor of Pretoria, which Lord Gladstone has headed by a subscription of \$250.
The members of the expedition were entertained at a banquet given at Cape Town recently, when a large number of guests were present, including Mr. Merriam, S. S. Hough, the astronomer royal at the Cape, and Sir J. Rose-Innes. Letters have been received by the mayors of the largest cities in the Union proposing that they should open subscriptions for the purpose of supplying the remaining necessary money required by Captain Scott for the undertaking on which he is embarking.

PANAMA ELECTS ON FRIDAY NEXT

PANAMA—The National Assembly will elect a Vice-President of the republic on Friday next. There has been considerable excitement for the last two days owing to a denial published in the local papers of the statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Marsh, the American charge d'affaires, that the United States would intervene in case a certain candidate was not elected.
The Palabra, a Conservative organ, published a letter from the attorney-general of Panama to Secretary Knox relative to the question of the unconstitutionality of the election of acting President Mendoza to the vice-presidency, thereby satisfying the curiosity of many persons who were unfamiliar with the origin of the intervention in the election by the United States.

SOCIALISTS WIN EIGHTH VICTORY IN BY-ELECTIONS

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—The German Socialists have won the eighth consecutive victory in by-elections for the present Reichstag by carrying the Saxon constituency of Zschopau-Marienthal by a huge majority. Herr Gohre was returned at the head of the poll with 14,000 votes, the Liberal candidate being second with 4500 and the Anti-Semite third with 4200. The successful candidate is a well-known member of the Socialistic party.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Band Up." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Circus Girl." COLONIAL—"My Man." HOLLY—"A Matter of Money." KEITHS—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—"The Merry Widow." PARK—"The Climax." SHUBERT—"The Belle of Brittany."
NEW YORK. ACADEMY—"Strongheart." AMERICAN—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"Seven Days." COMEDY—"The Marriage of a Star." CRITERION—"The Commuters." EMPIRE—"Smith." GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter." GARRICK—"Love Among the Lions." GLOBE—"The Echo." HACKBET—"The Marriage of a Star." HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville. HIPPODROME—"Spectacles." KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville. KNICKERBOCKER—"Our Miss Gibbs." LIBERTY—"The Country Boy." LYCEUM—"The Brass Bottle." LYRIC—"Madame X." NAZIMOVA—"Miss Patsy." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madam Sherry." NEW YORK—"The Arcadians." REPUBLIC—"Bobby Burnt." WALLACKS—"The Man from Home." WEST END—"The Man from Home."
CHICAGO. AMERICAN—Vaudeville. CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"On the Eve." CORT—"Jumping Jupiter." ILLINOIS—"The Girl of My Dreams." LYRIC—"The Midnight Sons." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. MEYICKERS—"The Dollar Mark." OLYMPIC—"The Girl in Waiting." POWERS—"The Traveling Salesman." PRINCESS—"The White Tamers." STUDEBAKER—"The Old Town."

IRELAND RECEIVES MORE REVENUE THAN SHE CONTRIBUTES

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The government return which has just been issued, in order to show the proportional taxation of England, Scotland and Ireland, has disclosed the fact that the last country receives almost two and a half millions more than she contributes. This is largely owing to the payment of old age pensions, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Population.	Amount.
England	32,227,843	£5,561,000
Scotland	4,472,103	984,000
Ireland	4,458,775	2,443,000

It will be seen from this that Ireland, with a total population of less than half London receives upward of one quarter of the entire amount paid in pensions for the United Kingdom. The total figures of the revenue contributed and the local expenditure are as follows:

	Revenue.	Local Expenditure.
England	£105,974,500	£49,126,000
Scotland	14,138,000	7,450,500
Ireland	8,355,000	10,712,500

AMATEUR TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE AT FLOWER SHOW

(Special to The Monitor.)
DUBLIN—The flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland brought together a beautiful collection of blooms; the display of gladioli from Anketell Jones, Gowran, Kilkenny, being particularly admired. The classes for sweet peas made a great feature in the show, both for size and beauty. The winner of the first prize last year was again successful, the winning collection being grown by an amateur in the north of Ireland, even the foliage of the peas surpassing the others in size and luxuriance.
The show was held in the grounds of Lord Iveagh's house, St. Stephen's green, Dublin.
DINNER TO PRESIDENT-ELECT. BUENOS AIRES—Charles H. Sherrill, United States minister to Argentina, Monday night gave a dinner in honor of Senor Saenz Pena, President-elect of the republic, and Mme. Saenz Pena. After the dinner a large reception was held.

The Royal Naval College and Old Battleship Britannia

King George V. was two years on board the Britannia while she was used as a training ship.

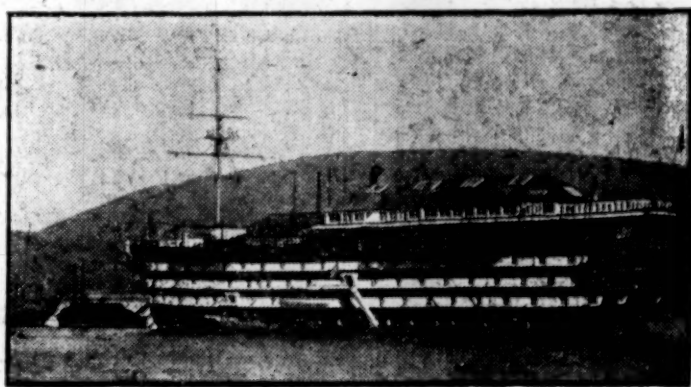
LONDON—There are few more picturesque sights to be found anywhere than the entrance to the River Dart, where that fine old three-decker, the Britannia, the last of the steam-line-of-battle ships, lies moored. Approaching the harbor from the sea, you pass between the wave-beaten gray rocks into a narrow entrance guarded by an old castle, whose round tower dates from the time of Henry VIII. The beautiful emerald-green harbor widens out before you between densely wooded banks, which melt away in the distance into blue hills and wild moorland. The little town of Dartmouth, nestling under trees, is approached by steps cut out of the bare face of the rock; the houses of the precipitous streets are many of them timbered and carved, and at every turn are picturesque views which remind one more of a medieval German town on the banks of the Rhine than an English seaport.

The mariners of Dartmouth have for centuries been renowned for their pluck, and this little town sent into the world some of the earliest adventurers who achieved fame and made discoveries in the Arctic seas. Among these was Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, the discoverer of the strait which bears his name.

Dartmouth repelled a French invasion in 1404 and contributed as many as 31 vessels in the reign of Edward III. for the siege of Calais.

With these memories it seemed a fitting place to moor the ship where our present King received his training. The Britannia, which was built in 1848 as a sailing three-decker, was altered in 1860 when the necessity for steam was proved; she was then cut in two, lengthened, and launched again as a screw 131-gun ship. Nine years later she was selected and fitted up as a training ship, the engines and boilers removed, and many other alterations made for the accommodation of the cadets, including the construction of a mess-room on the lower decks, also a sleeping deck and play room, and an immense lecture theater, which was erected on the upper deck.

Prince George, as he then was, was the youngest cadet ever entered on the books of the Britannia; he received the nickname of "Sprat" and took to a seaman's life as naturally as a duck to water, winning prizes in open competitions for boat-sailing and also in the



ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE AT DARTMOUTH. Above is shown the last of the old steam line-of-battle ships, Britannia.

cadet's rowing matches. He and his brother received no special privileges during the two years (1877-79) they spent on board the Britannia, beyond having private apartments. They wore similar uniforms (dark blue with gold buttons) to their companions, and fell in with the usual routine of a training ship, rising at 6:30 a. m. winter and summer in order to do their drilling before 8 o'clock breakfast. At a quarter to 9 they answered roll call and the rest of the morning was devoted to study. After dinner with the rest of the cadets they were allowed on shore for an hour, returning at 2 p. m. for the afternoon studies. Two hours each day, from 4 to 6 p. m., they again went on shore for cricket or other games, followed by supper at 7 p. m. study, and bed at 9:30 p. m.

No doubt the years spent by King George and many hundreds of our naval officers who received their training on H. M. S. Britannia, must have left many happy memories; memories of long days

of interesting work and exciting sports, memories of peaceful nights under the starlit skies, where the youngsters fell asleep with the harbor waters lapping gently round them and the soft air of Devon blowing through their open port-holes, while the twinkling lights from the quaint old town cast long trembling yellow reflections across the waters.

The Britannia is now used merely for drill, as in 1902 the foundation stone was laid by King Edward VII. for the magnificent Royal Naval College, which stands 200 feet above the sea-level, overlooking the town and harbor. Here many more boys can be accommodated and the center hall of the building is 70 feet long by 30 wide. It is furnished magnificently throughout and has vast playing grounds which would be the envy of most public school boys. Following in his father's footsteps the young Prince of Wales is also receiving a naval training at Dartmouth, after the regulation period of training at the Royal College at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

WILL LAY SECOND TELEPHONE CABLE ACROSS CHANNEL

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Reference was made recently to the new cable laid between Kent and Gris-Nez for the purpose of giving additional facility for telephoning between the two countries. According to the report of the general post office officials, this cable has been so successful that a second is now being laid. An interesting feature about both these cables is that they constitute an entirely new departure, for each contains four wires, giving two telephone circuits. It is very much easier to maintain a conversation over these cables owing to the addition of induction coils, which have been inserted at intervals of a mile, and it is hoped that by employing this new system, it will be possible to maintain distinct conversation over a much greater length of wire than has been the case up to the present. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that, in the event of the land communications, being found equal to the work, conversation would be possible between London or Scottish centers and Berlin and other German towns. The charge at present for talking during a space of three minutes from London to Paris is \$1.92, and it is expected that this charge will eventually be reduced.

MISSION TELLS OF ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE

(Special to The Monitor.)
HET LOO—The Earl of Granard headed the special mission appointed to announce the accession of King George to Queen Wilhelmina. Lord Granard was introduced by Mr. von Swinderen, minister for foreign affairs. At the conclusion of the ceremony the members of the mission were introduced by Lord Granard and a state banquet was given in the evening in honor of the British mission at which her majesty the Queen, the British minister, the Dutch minister for foreign affairs, the general secretary of The Hague arbitration court and others were present.

ITINERARY FOR THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON HIS AFRICAN VISIT

(Special to The Monitor.)
PRETORIA—The following is stated in official quarters to be the itinerary of the tour of the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to South Africa. His royal highness will arrive at Cape Town on Oct. 31, where he will remain until Nov. 7; he will then proceed to Bloemfontein, where he will arrive on Nov. 9; Potchefstroom, Nov. 25; Pretoria, Nov. 26 to 28; Johannesburg, Nov. 28 to 30; Pietermaritzburg, Dec. 1 to 2; Durban, Dec. 2 to 3.
The start for the return journey to England will be made from Durban. With respect to the proposed visit to Rhodesia, it is understood that this will take place between the visit to Bloemfontein and Potchefstroom.

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THE CRISIS IN GREECE

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The statement of M. Venizelos to the correspondent of Le Temps, in Lausanne, that it was probable that he would not accept his election to the Greek Chamber, was followed almost immediately by his telegram to the Athenian Kronos, to the effect that he hoped to be able to resign his functions in Crete so as to accept the mandate of the people of Attica. The change in the views of the Cretan leader was, it is to be suspected, in the circumstances, inevitable. In times of immense national excitement only the statesman of tried ability commonly succeeds in retaining his feet. With all Attica in a political ferment, and with the supporters of the Cretan leader carrying everything before them, it would have been strange if he had proved equal to renouncing the crown offered him. Yet, M. Venizelos was not without his own doubts as to the wisdom of the new agitation. That he is himself a Greek subject is apparently incontrovertible. His father became a naturalized Greek, immediately after the war of independence, and though his mother was a Cretan was an Ottoman subject, this cannot be said to invalidate his claim to Greek citizenship. With the other Cretan leaders, who have been elected to the Greek Chamber, this is different. They are undoubtedly Ottoman subjects, and their election as members of the Greek Chamber, which would at any time be irregular, is rendered doubly irregular by the fact that the raison d'être of their election is the dispute as to whether Crete shall be allowed to secede from the Ottoman empire in order to become part of the kingdom of Greece.

In these circumstances the action of the Greek electors has gone far to precipitate a crisis which the guaranteeing powers have been for months past laboring to avoid. That in the negotiations which will be carried on between the government at Athens and the govern-

ment at Constantinople, on the subject of Crete, and the various difficult questions, such as the Turkish boycott, which have originated from it, the head of the Greek government should be a Cretan agitator who, until lately, at all events, has been regarded as an Ottoman subject, would seem to reduce diplomacy almost to a burlesque. For this reason, the first thoughts of M. Venizelos might seem to have been dictated by greater wisdom than his second, and there can be little doubt that the guaranteeing powers, whose difficulties the Cretan leader expressed himself as unwilling to accentuate, will not lend any encouragement to the proposal of Mr. Rhallys that

he should succeed him as head of the Greek government.

The fact is that the Cretan question, which is one of the danger points in the field of European diplomacy, is not to be settled by a series of elections decided by an excited people with little appreciation of the dangers involved. As has been before pointed out in these columns, the value of Crete to the Ottoman empire is represented rather by prestige than by practical importance. In many ways it is a cause of absolute weakness, and if by any possibility it could become a casus belli between Greece and Turkey, it might result in the infliction of intense hardship and

suffering on the former, without resulting in any benefit whatever to the latter. Even if the invasion of Thessaly should be permitted by Russia, it is certain that that country and England would find it impossible to permit the Turks to reap the benefit of their success. As a consequence, while one country would suffer the horrors of invasion, the finances of the other would probably have the effect of disorganizing them for the next quarter of a century. Where the real difficulty of the Porte lies is in the fact that the surrender of Crete, coming immediately after the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

would be seized upon by all the reactionary elements in Turkey as an excuse for an attack on the Young Turk party.

The immediate success of the movement which ended in the occupation of Constantinople and the removal of Abdul Hamid, for a moment paralyzed all these forces. The Turkish people had realized with remarkable intuition that the perpetuating of the Hamidian regime could end in nothing but the occupation and dismemberment of the Turkish empire in Europe. If, however, they should begin to believe that the dismemberment, begun by the loss of eastern Roumania and the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was to be followed by the loss of Crete, they might begin to ask themselves what they had gained through the revolution, and so to become a prey to the reactionaries, whose stronghold is in the Asiatic provinces of the empire, and whose object is primarily the abolition of all privileges bestowed on the non-Islamic people of the empire as the result of the revolution. In these circumstances, the Turkish government finds it impossible to give way, and the guaranteeing powers, realizing this, have shown an anxiety not to force matters to a crisis, but by giving the Cretans autonomy without repudiating the suzerainty of the Turk, to pave the way for the time when the island might be reunited to the kingdom of Greece by some diplomatic arrangement which would gain the assent of all parties concerned.

The headstrong action of the Cretan Christian deputies in expelling the Mussulman deputies had the sole effect of causing a second reoccupation of the island by the guaranteeing powers. The headstrong action of a section of these deputies in permitting themselves to be elected to the Parliament in Athens, cannot well have any other effect than laying still further the very object which they themselves have at heart.

TURKISH LOAN IS ARRANGED FOR BY DJAVID BEY

(Special to The Monitor.)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Djavid Bey, the Turkish minister of finance, who recently returned from visits to Paris and Berlin, is reported to have stated that arrangements have been made for a loan in Paris amounting to \$211,000,000, £26,000,000 of which sum would be paid over in October and the remainder during the following year. The rate of interest, he is reported to have said, was fixed at 4 per cent. The loan would be secured on the Constantinople customs. He is also reported to have stated that the reason that the negotiations with the Ottoman Bank fell through was that the conditions imposed were unacceptable.

GERMAN DRAWS BRITISH FORT.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—An officer of the German pioneer regiment was arrested here Monday while in the act of sketching the fortifications.

AMERICAN BOARD IN NICARAGUA TO HELP PRESIDENT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—El Comercio publishes a statement that the United States government has appointed a commission headed by American Consul Moffatt at Bluefields, which is expected here in a few days to aid the new Nicaraguan government in revising the concessions which were granted annually by former President Zelaya.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, The lake steamer Victoria, which was out of her port when Rivas surrendered, returned Sunday, having on board General Matuty and troops still loyal to the Madrid faction, which are being transferred from Fort San Carlos. Finding General Estrandias men in control here the vessel refused to come up to her wharf, but fired several shots into the town and then withdrew, supposedly with the intention of establishing headquarters on the island of Ometepe.

POLITICS BEHIND BIG SPAIN STRIKE, THINKS PREMIER

MADRID—Senor Canelajas, the premier, in a statement covering the first day of the general strike at Barcelona which was called by the Workmen's Federation in sympathy with the coal miners at Bilbao who were on strike, says that everything is calm. Precautions have been taken to preserve the peace. The railroads and the telegraph lines are being guarded by troops.

A majority of the workmen, the premier says, are ignorant of the reasons for calling the strike and are blindly obeying the order of the Workmen's Federation. Senor Canelajas believes that the movement is a political one, but that the Republicans are not connected with it. Official advices received here state that the coal miners at Bilbao and Saragossa returned to work Monday.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

DETROIT TAKES BOTH GAMES OFF ST. LOUIS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Other Teams Break Even in Morning and Afternoon Games—Champions Gain on Philadelphia and Boston

TODAY'S CONTESTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	35	29	.545
Boston	34	30	.533
New York	32	32	.500
Detroit	31	33	.485
Washington	28	36	.438
Cleveland	27	37	.423
Chicago	26	38	.410
St. Louis	25	39	.391

Games Monday.

Washington 4, Boston 1.	Philadelphia 2, Detroit 4.
Boston 5, Washington 0.	Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.	Detroit 4, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 0.	Chicago 5, Cleveland 0.

Games Tuesday.

Philadelphia at New York.	Chicago at St. Louis.
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The Detroit champions were the only team in the American league to take both of their Labor day games, thereby gaining several points on Philadelphia, Boston and New York in the standing. The champions defeated St. Louis in the morning 4 to 1 and in the afternoon 4 to 3. Philadelphia divided its games with New York, losing the morning one 5 to 2 and winning the second 2 to 1. Washington defeated Boston in the morning 4 to 1, losing to the same team in the afternoon 5 to 0. Cleveland won its first game from Chicago 5 to 0, losing the second 10 to 5.

DETROIT WINS BOTH.

DETROIT—The Detroit Americans won both games from St. Louis, the morning contest 4 to 1, and the afternoon 4 to 3. Ray was hit hard in the morning, while Willett kept the hits scattered. Both Lundell and Bailey pitched good ball in the afternoon.

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Willett and Schmidt; Ray and Kilfiter. Umpires: O'Loughlin and Egan.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Lundell and Casey; Bailey and Stephens. Umpires: O'Loughlin and Egan.

NEW YORK GAMES DIVIDED.

NEW YORK—The New York and Philadelphia Americans broke even in the Labor day double-header. The morning game went to the locals, 5 to 2, but Philadelphia won the afternoon game, 2 to 1. The scores:

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Ford and Sawyer; Morgan, Plank, Dyvett, Bender, Livingston, Lapp and Donohue. Umpires: Connolly and Collier.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Combs and Lapp; Vaughn and Griger. Umpires: Connolly and Collier.

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON SPLIT.

The Washington and Boston Americans divided Monday's games, the morning contest going to the visitors 4 to 1 and the afternoon game being taken by the home team 5 to 0. The scores:

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Walker and Beckendorf; Hall and Carrigan. Umpires: Dineen and Perrine.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Wood and Kleinow; Gray, Oney and Almsmith. Umpires: Dineen and Perrine.

DIVIDE CHICAGO GAMES.

CHICAGO—The Chicago and Cleveland Americans broke even in the holiday double-header, the visitors winning the first game, 5 to 0, and Duffy's men taking the second, 10 to 5. The scores:

(First Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Harkness and Land; Walsh and Sullivan. Umpire: Evans.

(Second Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: White and Block; Falkenberg, Fanwell and Land. Umpire: Evans.

CAPTAIN LYMAN PROMOTED.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Capt. C. B. Lyman, United States marine corps, who was in charge of the Bay State rifle range during the past season for marine and naval practice, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the United States marine corps. He is attending the rifle meet at Sea Girt, N. J., and will then proceed to Washington to begin his new duties. With his new position he also assumes the office of inspector of target practice for the entire marine corps. In this position he expects to inaugurate some new methods which will greatly interest in rifle work in the corps, possibly giving to this arm of the service some excellent marksmen.

GOODWIN WINS RACE.

ST. LOUIS—L. B. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club won the national 10-mile swim in the river here this afternoon. Michael McDermott, unattached, of Chicago, finished second, and W. S. Merriam of the Chicago Athletic Club, third.

PLAYERS THROG THE GOLF LINKS

Tournaments on Most of the Courses About Boston—Woodland Field Is Largest of All.

Nearly every golf course within a radius of 10 miles of Boston held a special holiday tournament Monday. Woodland led them all in the size of the field competing, however, with about 75 entries.

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—T. H. Clarkson won the gross prize of class A with the low score of 77, and F. E. P. Levi and C. A. Sibley tied at 73 for first net, both players having handicaps of 8. Six won both divisions of the bogey handicap in the afternoon. In class A, T. H. Clarkson, with 8, made it, and in the second division, I. J. French, who had 15, returned the same score.

NEWTON, Mass.—W. F. Johnson and W. F. Van Amringe tied at 78 for low gross score in the first division of the medal handicap at the Commonwealth C. C. Monday, while A. G. Clark took the net prize with 84—18—06.

NEWTON, Mass.—In the tournament for a holiday cup at the Brae-Burn C. C., J. N. Manning won the special prize for low gross score with 76. E. S. Rice and H. C. Walker, with handicaps of 14 and 18 respectively, tied for the net cup at 74.

NEWTON, Mass.—A. S. Chamberlain won the Marathon tournament at Alhambra by playing 19 holes. Five players got to the eighteenth hole, five to the seventeenth and three to the sixteenth.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Chestnut Hill began its fall season with a bogey handicap, which was won by Nelson Raymond with the best score of 3 up.

NEWTON—The qualifying round of the match play tournament for the club championship was played Monday at the Newton C. C. It was scratch play, the best eight qualifying for match play for the title. E. G. Hagood was low scorer at 87 and D. B. Eddy second with 88.

MELROSE—The qualifying round for the fall championship cup, the Bellevue cup and duffers' cup was played Monday. The best gross score was tied for by G. R. Clough and G. E. Blakeslee, Clough winning on the playoff.

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—J. R. Hamner, with a card of 75, took away the prize for best gross in the Wollaston Golf Club tourney, while the three prizes for the best net score went to S. H. Lawton, W. L. Doten and A. L. Hathaway.

WAKEFIELD—The qualifying round in the fall handicap medal play was held at the Bear Hill Golf Club Monday. J. F. White led with 77.

BROCKTON—A. J. Chase won the best gross cup with 153 in the 36-hole competition at the Brockton Country Club Monday and Matthew S. Higgins the best net cup with 134.

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—An 18-hole medal play handicap tournament was held at the Plymouth Country Club Monday. Three of the players were tied with a net score of 75.

READING, Mass.—G. F. Norwell won the best net in a 36-hole handicap medal play, and R. W. Brown the best gross in the guest day tournament at the Meadow Brook Golf Club.

The fall season at the Oakley Golf Club opened Monday with two holiday events. In the morning there was a medal handicap, which was won by H. W. Thayer. W. M. Whiting and R. H. Neilson won the four-ball handicap in the afternoon with the best card of 80—8—72.

WINCHESTER, Mass.—There were two holiday events at the Winchester Country Club. In the morning there was bogey play, while the afternoon event was a mixed foursome.

OLDFIELD MAKES TWO NEW RECORDS

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.—Two new world's auto records for a one-mile circular track were made by Barney Oldfield at the motordrome here Monday. In the first of the one-mile speed trials Oldfield made the course in 50.2-5s, clipping two fifths of a second from the record made by Ralph De Palma at St. Paul.

In the second trial during the afternoon he again won first place in 50.4-5s, but not satisfied, Oldfield got permission to attempt to lower his own new record and to the amazement of the crowd he covered the mile in 49.4-5s.

George Robertson won the two one-hour races and both of the 10-mile races in which De Palma took part, but had to be satisfied with third honors in the one-mile trials against time, second place being won by Ben Kercher.

Oldfield led the field of seven for 30 miles in the earlier of the two one-hour events, but had to quit in the fortieth mile, owing to valve and other troubles with the mechanism of the car. Although a small army of mechanics tried to get the car in racing shape again, the task was too much and Oldfield had to sit in the grandstand and see Robertson win both one-hour events and the two 10-mile races, in all of which he expected to have been a factor.

CADETS WIN TEAM SHOOT.

WAKEFIELD—The first corps cadets team won the contest on the Bay State range Monday between teams of 12 men representing the corps and the eighth regiment of infantry. Weather conditions were ideal, and some brilliant records were made. At 800 yards Summers of the first corps made the possible 10 bulls eyes, while Sgt. R. Craig of the eighth infantry made nine bulls eyes.

Will Represent His College in Big Annual Lawn Tennis Tourney



HOFFMAN NICKERSON '11, Harvard varsity tennis team.

RATIONAL GOLF

Nearly all England's great national pastimes are now organized into associations and unions, which form the ruling bodies over all the clubs in the country. They make the rules under which the game or sport is played, regulate the championships, and are the authoritative court of jurisdiction and appeal in all matters pertaining to the game. In many sports, in addition to the big national union or association, there are county or territorial unions which own allegiance to the ruling association, but administer their own purely local affairs.

As these unions, national as well as local, are constituted on the representative principle by the election of delegates from all the clubs in the country or district over which the union's authority extends, one might imagine that no form of government could be more ideal in itself, or more likely to guide and control the destinies of the various sports in an efficient and satisfactory manner. As a matter of fact, however, the history of sport since these unions have come into existence is by no means flattering to the system of association government. It has been marked by a decay of the true sporting spirit, and the introduction of a commercial and sordid element in every sport that has adopted the association form of government.

In golf the situation is somewhat peculiar. The ruling body is not a national association, but a private club, namely, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. But over the country there are numerous golf unions and associations, representing counties and districts, while Ireland and Wales have actually national unions of their own. All these bodies, however, while governing their own local affairs, own allegiance to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. They play under the rules of golf as authorized by the St. Andrews club, and recognize it as the ultimate court of appeal in all matters relating to the playing of the game. Whether it be the recognition of a common authority which exists and acts altogether independently and untrammelled by the representative principle, the union system of local government has not, so far, done any grave harm to the game. The worst that can be said of it is that it has led to the undue multiplication of minor championships, and of stroke competitions for prizes under handicap, to the neglect of match play. Each union, and nearly every county, now has its championship, and even where these are not limited to the local players, but thrown open to all comers, the class of players who enter for them renders the title of champion which they confer somewhat an empty one. In some cases, too, the minor unions show the almost universal tendency of association government to over-organize, and interfere with the freedom of clubs and individuals. But so long as the minor unions confine themselves to their own local affairs, and no attempt is made to put the whole content of the game in the hands of a national union or association, there is little danger that golf will suffer any permanent harm.

Golfers are fully alive to the evils that accompany and flow from the application of the representative principle in the government of a game. It spells in the long run officialism and tyranny, and the insidious evils of commercialism. A week or two ago a meeting was called in Paris of golfers representing golf clubs in all parts of France to consider a proposal to form a French Golfing Association. The meeting, however, decided that it was unnecessary and undesirable to form any Union, and that the game could be played perfectly well under the authority of the Ruling Body in Great Britain.

THREE NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAMS WIN BOTH THEIR GAMES

Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Brooklyn Beat Their Opponents Both Morning and Afternoon.

CINCINNATI DIVIDES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	31	33	.485
Pittsburg	30	34	.469
New York	29	35	.450
Philadelphia	28	36	.438
Cincinnati	27	37	.423
St. Louis	26	38	.410
Brooklyn	25	39	.391
Boston	24	40	.377

Games Monday.

Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.	Brooklyn 5, New York 1.
Pittsburg 9, St. Louis 8.	(Afternoon.)
Philadelphia 13, Boston 0.	Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Pittsburg 11, St. Louis 4.	Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 5.	

Games Tuesday.

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.	St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.	

Pittsburg, Brooklyn and Philadelphia won both their games in the National league Monday, the world's champions defeating St. Louis 9 to 8 and 11 to 4; Brooklyn winning from New York 5 to 1 and 3 to 2, while Philadelphia took two from Boston, 6 to 3 and 13 to 0. Chicago and Cincinnati divided their games, the latter winning the first 4 to 3 and Chicago the second 9 to 5.

BOTH WON BY PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—The Pittsburg Nationals twice defeated St. Louis Monday and gripped a little firmer hold on second place. It required five pitchers to take the first game, 9 to 8. In the second game all-around hitting easily won, 11 to 4. The scores:

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Leifeld, Maddox, Leever and Simon; Harmon, Linn and Phelps. Umpires: Higler and Emslie.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: White and Phelps. Umpires: Higler and Emslie.

BROOKLYN TAKES BOTH.

BROOKLYN—After taking the morning game, 5 to 1, the Brooklyn Nationals won the afternoon contest from New York, 3 to 2. It was a pitchers' duel between Scanlon and Druke. The scores:

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Barger and Bergen; Wiltsie and Myers. Umpires: Klein and Kane.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Scanlon and Druke; Drucks and Myers. Umpires: Klein and Kane.

PHILADELPHIA WINS TWO EASILY.

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Nationals had little difficulty in defeating Boston twice, the first time 6 to 3 and the second 13 to 0. The second game was a very poor exhibition on Boston's part. The scores:

(Morning Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Seung and Moran; Ferguson and Smith. Umpires: Brennan and O'Day.

(Afternoon Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Moran and Slaughter; Curtis and Smith. Umpires: Brennan and O'Day.

CINCINNATI BREAKS EVEN.

CINCINNATI—The Cincinnati and Chicago Nationals broke even Monday, the former winning the first game, 4 to 3, and losing, 9 to 5, the second, 9 to 5, in a contest, called on account of darkness. The scores:

(First Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Giesner and Clarke; Browne and Kling. Umpire: Eason.

(Second Game.)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries: Reulbach and Kling; Rowan and McLean. Umpire: Eason.

COLLEGE TENNIS TOMORROW.

PHILADELPHIA—The championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association is scheduled to begin on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club tomorrow. With such high-class players as R. A. Holden, Jr., Yale; Dean Mathey, Princeton, and Arthur Sweetzer, Harvard, taking part in the singles, some fast work is expected before the 1910 title is won.

Investigate Before Buying.

STEVENS-DURYEA

MOTOR CARS

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THE J. W. BOWMAN CO.

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YACHTSMEN RACE OFF MANY PORTS

Buzzards Bay, Lynn, New York, Gloucester, Manchester and Other Races Sailed in Spite of Fog.

All along the coast yachtsmen sailed races Monday. Races were sailed at Gloucester, Lynn, New York, Nahant, Manchester, Marblehead, Buzzards bay and many other places along the coast.

BUZZARDS BAY—Four races were sailed here Monday in the Beverly Club's open regatta. In the 21-foot class F. L. and G. B. Dabney's Terrapin won, F. W. Hobbs' Rebekah was in the 15-foot class, the Picotee, Howard Stockton, Jr., the sonder class, and the Passer By, A. C. Harrison, the race for auxiliary catboats.

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

WAKEFIELD.

The water and sewerage board has awarded the contract for building the Chestnut street sewer, from Cedar street to Parker road, to James L. Byrne. The cost will be \$7300, less than half of one of the first estimates. Preference in hiring labor will be given registered voters. Work began this morning and will be completed about No. 1.

The people of the Montrose district have won their fight for a connecting highway between Lowell and Salem streets. The county commissioners have overruled the adverse report of the local selectmen and will give a hearing at the town hall, Sept. 21, to plan the location.

The postponed conference between the selectmen and officials of the Boston & Northern street railway will be held Thursday night. The street railway company asks permission to extend the double tracks on Water street to Richmond street and to relocate the single track line to Saugus.

LEOMINSTER.

Hereafter both electric roads in town will assist in the construction and repair of roads touched by their lines. The Worcester Consolidated road will carry stone from the crusher to its destination within the town limits at 35 cents the ton. The town voted last spring to build one mile of permanent road. One half mile of this will be on Lancaster street; the other half on Merriam avenue. The Worcester Consolidated runs on both streets, while their crosstown line runs by the stone crusher.

The number of pupils in the lower grades has increased so that the school committee has decided to abolish the sixth grade at the Priest street school to make room for lower grade pupils. The sixth grade will be divided between the Pierce school at North Leominster and the Field school at the Center.

BROCKTON.

The shareholders of the Campello Co-operative Bank will hold a meeting Sept. 12 to nominate an auditor and other officers.

The Epworth League of the Franklin Methodist church will hold a concert Sept. 16. A quartet will be engaged from Boston University. Miss Alice Bird is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Mrs. Clara Bartlett will entertain the Recreation Club at her home at Whitehorse beach Sept. 8.

Edward E. Bennett lodge, G. U. O. O. F., has appointed Walter Holland, Louis Bills, B. L. Simpson, Irving Prince and Thomas Downs to make arrangements for a celebration of its twentieth anniversary Dec. 11.

KINGSTON.

A sale of cooked foods is to be held at Martha Sever W. R. C. at Grand Army hall Wednesday afternoon and evening. Several members of Martha Sever post, G. A. R., and of the woman's relief corps will attend the national encampment at Atlantic City, leaving here Sept. 19.

Mrs. Lizzie Olmstead, who has been soloist at the Baptist church several months, sang there for the last time in that capacity Sunday, as she is to move to Oregon.

Mrs. Dora W. Miller of Williamsport, Pa., has presented the Baptist church with a stained glass memorial window in the name of Kimball W. Stetson, her brother.

MEDFORD.

The Republican city committee will have all papers of state caucus candidates filed with Secretary Velpo between 8 p. m. Sept. 8 and nine o'clock Sept. 10, when they will be publicly opened. A committee was also appointed to prepare for a rally in the opera house later in the month.

Mayor Brewer has sent to City Clerk Allston P. Joyce a list of election officers which will be brought before the next meeting of the board of aldermen. The Republicans and Democrats will hold their joint primaries Tuesday, Sept. 27, from noon until 9 p. m. The polling places are the same as last year.

ABINGTON.

The judges selected by the Board of Trade to award the prizes for the best kept lawns and flower gardens are H. B. Reed of South Weymouth, John L. Bennett of the Y. M. C. A. and Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Rockland Commercial Club.

Several members of Gen. George G. Meade camp, S. of V., attended the field day of the Bristol county camps at New Bedford Monday.

The fall term of the public schools opened this morning.

EVERETT.

Harry A. Maxwell, former secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., today assumes his new duties as general secretary of the Somerville Y. M. C. A.

Everett lodge of Elks will play a return game of baseball with the Lynn lodge of Elks Wednesday afternoon on the Everett school field.

An order for the construction of a sewer in Swan street will be introduced by Alderman Frank B. Rich at the next city government meeting.

ROCKLAND.

The Young Matrons Club is being entertained by C. L. Estes, Webster street, this afternoon.

Old Colony temple, Pythian Sisters, will resume its meetings in Pythian hall this evening.

Nelson Lingren has purchased the Jason Smith property at the corner of Highland and Plaine streets.

The Maplewood circle will meet Thursday afternoon.

QUINCY.

The children's garden committee of the Quincy Women's Club has awarded the following prizes to children of the public schools: For vegetable gardens, Fred Rasmussen of the Coddington school; Neil Doherty, Washington, and Stanley Smith, Massachusetts Fields, all first prizes. George McDonald, Wollaston; William Webster, Massachusetts Fields, and Paul Rasmussen, Coddington, were awarded second prizes. For flower gardens, Ethel Beal, Coddington, and Lydia Ohla Willard, were awarded first prizes, second prizes; second prizes going to Gertrude Ferguson and Gertrude McGran, Adams school; James, John and Annie Kennedy and Nettie Coombs, Quincy school, Ardino Davidson, Gridley Bryant, Florence Smith, Lincoln; Evelyn and Margaret Manning, Gridley Bryant; Hilda Elkstrand, Willard; Walter Saladine, Massachusetts Fields, and Naomi Comeau, Coddington.

The Rev. A. M. Thompson of the United Presbyterian church has returned. The session of the Swedish New England Christian Endeavor Societies Monday was held at Bethel beach. The speakers were the Rev. J. O. Backlund and the Rev. E. E. Landstrom of Boston.

MALDEN.

A meeting of the Linden Improvement Association has been called for Wednesday evening in the Oliver street ward room, when endorsements of candidates will be made. The system of surface drainage will also be considered.

It is expected that the Y. M. C. A. will be open by the first of next month, although it will probably be a month later before the new dormitories and swimming tank will be ready. The money for these improvements was raised in a nine-days' campaign.

The finance commission will recommend to the city council that it is inexpedient to legislate on the order for \$8000 to cover Edgeworth brook.

City Treasurer George E. Hitchcock has returned from Newcastle, Me., City Messenger George H. McAllister from Cortiscook, N. H., Water Registrar George W. Barrett from Greenwich, and Health Superintendent Thomas F. Powell from Lenoxville, Que.

FITCHBURG.

Will C. Cook of the Y. M. C. A. training school at Springfield has been engaged to take charge of the high school athletics in this city.

The street commission has put in a request for an additional appropriation of \$3000. The park commissioners are asking \$1200 to \$1500 for the playgrounds. Both will be granted.

Four of the 28 banks in the state which made application to Washington to be designated as depositories for postal savings bank funds were in Fitchburg—the three national banks and one savings bank.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Justin Dimick W. R. C. will begin this evening the first of a series of suppers and socials.

The first meeting of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade will be held Wednesday evening at Union hall.

John K. Alexander is making an exhibit of dahlias from his large farm in this place at the Maine state fair in Lewiston, Me., this week.

The Methodist church has reopened.

WEYMOUTH.

The fall term of the public schools opened this morning.

Town Accountant Charles B. Cushing is on vacation.

Arthur C. Bicknell will entertain the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal church at a cobweb party at his home on Broad street Thursday evening.

Messrs. Black and Hock of South Boston have purchased the Fred Pratt estate on Elm street.

MELROSE.

The board of aldermen will meet in special session this evening to ratify the appointment of caucus and election officers. Two jurors will also be drawn and a discussion of the proposed change in telephone rates will be held.

Former Representative Andrew J. Burnett, who is a candidate for the Senate in opposition to Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., of Everett, has issued a letter to the Melrose voters announcing his candidacy.

WALTHAM.

John L. Totten and James D. Kelley have been elected to the board of directors of the Waltham Building Association in place of Harvey P. Bartlett and Charles F. Stone, resigned.

The Home Garden Association will hold its exhibition at the high school Sept. 17.

The new city scales have been placed in commission.

BRAINTREE.

The Rev. D. R. Freeman of All Souls Unitarian church has returned from vacation.

The Ladies Aid Society of the South Methodist Episcopal church will hold a supper and entertainment Wednesday evening.

WHITMAN.

Ralph P. Hatch has been drawn as traverse juror for the September term of the superior court at Plymouth next Monday.

Miss Marion Hunt began her duties as teacher at Abington this morning.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

Scarfs, Veils, Neckwear from Paris

A Sale of Thousands of Pieces at Prices That Would Usually Be 25% to 50% More.

The entire Millinery Department on the Second Floor will be devoted to the sale of the Veils and Scarfs—The Neckwear will be on sale on the usual counters. Months have been spent by one of the ablest buyers in the French market to secure these values.

French Neckwear

French Neckwear, all hand made, all hand embroidered on nets, on batiste, linen and lace, of valenciennes, cluny, filet and real Irish laces.

Consisting of stocks, jabots, chemisettes, yokes, side platings, collars and rabats.

Values 75c and 1.00 each.

Stocks and Jabots, lace trimmed Hand embroidered Linen Rabats Rabats with Irish lace edge. Cascade Lace Jabots. Net and Mull Jabots. 50c

Values 1.00 and 1.25 each.

Irish Lace Edge Batiste Jabots. Triple Net Jabots. Stocks with attached side ruffles. Plaited Mull Side Ruffles. Val. Lace Trimmed Jabots. 75c

Values 1.50 to 2.25 each.

Real Irish Lace Stocks. Mull Lace Trimmed Ruffles. Irish Lace Trimmed Jabots. Hand Embroidered Jabots. Hand Emb. Linen-Coat Sets. Hand-made Lace Yokes. 95c

Values 2.00 to 2.50 each.

Real Irish Lace Bows. Batiste Bows with real Cluny. Real Irish Lace Rabats. Lace Stocks with double Jabot. Hand Emb. Double Jabots. Real Filet Lace Stocks. Real Irish Lace Stocks. Batiste and Val. Lace Ruffles. 1.50

Embroidered Collars

About 200 New Hand-Embroidered Linen Collars—some of the design in elaborate blind embroidery, others in English eyelet and dots—scaloped and embroidered edges. 50c Values 75c and 1.00.

Nearly 1000 elaborately and beautifully hand-embroidered Collars. Of finest quality French linen, the workmanship in the banding, buttonholes and the style of every collar is the highest grade obtainable anywhere in Paris.

The identical quality of collars and some of the identical designs are on sale at the specialty shops at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Prices 75c, 1.00 and 1.25

The New French Scarfs and Veils

30 Beautiful Satin Evening Scarfs, 2½ yards long and ¾ yard wide. Value 4.50. Price 2.95

Ombre Radium Evening Scarfs, satin striped border. Values 10.00. Price 6.75

200 Veils Silk chiffon, satin stripe border, hem-stitched ends. Size 2½ yards by 32 in. Value 2.00 1.00

Very Stylish Chiffon Evening Scarf. Value 7.50. Price 5.95

36 Large Auto Scarfs, 1 yard wide and nearly 3 yards long. Value 3.00. Price 1.95

Chameleon Scarfs, grenadine stripe. Value 4.50. Price 2.95

Beautiful Quality Striped Chiffon Cloth Evening Scarfs. Value 7.00. Price 5.00

60 Beaded Evening Scarfs. Satin stripe border. Value 1.75. Price 1.00

95 Liberty Silk Evening Scarfs, pompadour print. Value 2.00. Price 1.45

16 New Shadow Chantilly Lace Veils, with satin border. Price 5.95

Heavy Chiffon Cloth Scarfs, with 9 rows of hemstitched satin stripes of unusual heavy silk. Value 12.00. Price 7.50

Fine Crepe Scarfs of exquisite quality and coloring. Value 8.00. Price 5.95

Chiffon Auto Veils, 56 inches square. Value 5.00. Price 3.50

Bordered Crepe Chiffon Auto Squares, 1½ yards square. Special value at 2.50

Wide Double Satin Band Chiffon Auto Scarfs, nearly 3 yards long. Value 5.00. Price 3.50

36 Beaded Brussels Net Evening Scarfs, ribbon borders. Value 5.00. Price 3.95

Clearance of Fine Dress Goods

Widths 44 to 55 inches. Values 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50 a yard.

Included are over 2000 yards in colors and black representing a wide range of materials—English Mixed Chevots—German Frunellas—French Serges—Wool Voiles—Diagonal Chevots—English French and German Suitings—Fanne Ottomans—English Mohairs—Fancy Bedford Cords—Wide Wale Serges—Shadow Stripe Prunellas—Diagonal Homespun—Sharkskin Suitings—Check Broadcloths—Satin Cloths—Armures, etc. Values 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 yard. ALL 1.00 YARD

WAY MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES START THEIR CONVENTION

The Rev. Charles W. Henry, rector of St. Johns Episcopal church, has declined a call to St. Peter's church in Cambridge. The Sunday school and evening services of the church will be resumed Sept. 18 and new teachers are being asked for.

The Cottages Park Yacht Club will hold an open regatta Saturday afternoon. The committee consists of C. W. Chapin, chairman; Commodore F. R. Pratt, Francis R. Greaney, R. Stanley Sanderson, Paul Sears, T. Edgar Smith. The Winthrop Athletics have chosen: President, M. V. Sullivan; vice-president, M. W. Tewksbury; secretary, Charles A. Hagman; treasurer, D. M. Steward; financial secretary, W. S. McLaughlin.

Rosa Bernstein has sold the house and 3500 feet of land at 19 Crescent street to Frank A. Connors and the frame house and 6000 feet of land at 221 Woodside avenue to Mary Ellis.

REVERE.

Citizens will meet at the town hall Wednesday to protest against the action of the railroad commissioners on the Boston & Eastern railroad project.

The improvements in the auditorium of the First Baptist church have been completed and the pastor, the Rev. Nelson S. Burbank, has returned.

Camp John A. Chisholm, Spanish War Veterans, is arranging a military entertainment in the town hall for Oct. 11. Nearly all the officers of the department headquarters and several members of the M. V. M. have accepted invitations.

A petition has been sent to the harbor and land commission asking that Belle Isle inlet be reopened.

MIDDLEBORO.

Charles H. Thomas of this town has been awarded the contract for building the section of state highway from Pierce avenue in this town to the Lakeside-Treetown town line, to be completed by the middle of November.

Albert Dean and Lazelle E. Thomas are traverse jurors for the September term of the superior court.

The telephone company will arrange a signal system of red lights at night when a police officer is needed.

Miss Maud B. Perry has been appointed to take charge of the kindergarten school at the Unitarian church coming year. She is a graduate of the kindergarten school at New York University Heights.

BRIDGEWATER.

The boys of the Bridgewater high school are to organize a football eleven.

The town hall has been engaged for the annual Republican caucus Sept. 28. The Brockton district of the Epworth League held a field day and picnic at Lake Nippenicket Monday.

Examinations are being held today at the Bridgewater state normal school.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

West Bridgewater's water agreement with Brockton will call for a payment of eight cents per thousand gallons, together with 5 per cent of the cost of connection and cost of water.

Miss Sarah E. Laughton, principal of Howard Seminary, has returned from a tour in Europe and will open the seminary later in the month.

BRITISH IMPERIALEXHIBITION BOOMED FOR LONDON IN 1915

Viscount Hill of the County Council, Who Is in Canada, Is Interesting Toronto and Montreal Merchants and Manufacturers in Promotion of the Project.

TORONTO, Ont.—A proposal to hold a British imperial exposition in London, Eng., in 1915, is being brought to the attention of manufacturers, merchants and other prominent residents of Toronto and Montreal by the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, who is at present in the city visiting family connections, says the Mail and Empire.

Lord Hill addressed the Board of Trade on the subject a few days ago. He had a brief conversation with Sir James Whitney before the prime minister's departure for England; he has conferred with Richard Grigg, the British trade commissioner to Canada, and will see many other prominent persons before he sails for England on Sept. 23.

The idea of an exhibition which would include the products of all the countries of the empire arose through the holding of a Christmas exhibition by the Union Jack League, formed four ago to educate the English public to purchase goods made in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond the seas instead of in foreign countries.

So great was its success that the larger exposition was proposed by the leaders of the league, among whom was Lord Hill, its first president. The idea has grown in popularity in Britain, and this month a committee will be formed to make further preparations for the event. Among those interested in the movement are Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London; Colonel Seeley, M. P., under secretary of state for colonies; Lord Selborne, who succeeded Lord Milner as high commissioner in South Africa; the Duke of Marlborough; Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia; Sir Peter Stuart Bam, senior member for Cape Town in the South African Parliament.

In the beginning of the year duly authorized committees will be sent from Britain to all the over-seas dominions to take up the idea fully with manufacturers, boards of trade and others with a view to securing exhibits for the exposition. The funds for the holding of the exhibition, which is not to make money for its promoters, will be raised in Great Britain, and steps will soon be taken to obtain grounds on which the exhibition buildings can be erected.

Viscount Hill holds strongly imperialistic views and believes that the proposed exhibition would open the eyes of producers and consumers both in Britain and in the colonies to the extent to which trade within the empire may be developed. "We feel that we must work together and get what we call free trade within the empire," said Lord Hill. "By trade within the empire we can be independent of the rest of the world. The over-seas dominions have given us trade preferences and we have been unable to give them anything because we have an open door. We have no weapon. If we had a tariff we could do something."

Lord Hill is convinced that the proposed exposition would educate the people throughout the empire to purchase goods made in British countries and thus bring them closer together. Viscount Hill will spend a day or two in Montreal prior to his departure for home. There his duties as member for Greenwich in the London county council, to which he was elected last March, occupy much of his time.

FIND WATER POWER SUPPLY AMPLE FOR INDUSTRY OF MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—A plentiful supply of water power, particularly for small industries, is reported in figures gathered by the commissioner of industry and labor statistics in Maine.

Nine unused available water powers of 10-horsepower each were reported, five of 15-horsepower, four of 20-horsepower, 12 of 25-horsepower, six of 30-horsepower, two of 35-horsepower, 23 of 40-horsepower, 43 of 50-horsepower, seven of 60-horsepower, 16 of 75-horsepower, 44 of 100-horsepower, one of 125-horsepower, five of 150-horsepower, 30 of 200-horsepower, six of 300-horsepower, one of 375-horsepower, 18 of 500-horsepower, three of 600-horsepower, two of 800-horsepower and one town reports "several" of that capacity, six of 1000-horsepower, one of 1500-horsepower, five of 2000-horsepower, one of 2500-horsepower, two of 3000-horsepower, two of 5000-horsepower, one of 6000, one of 9000 and two of 20,000 horsepower.

"Such a golden opportunity for small industries does not exist anywhere else in the United States, if indeed there is its equal amount anywhere in the whole world," is the comment of a Maine paper. "Many of them are situated beside through lines of railroad. Others are sufficiently large to warrant the establishment of industries which would warrant the building of steam or electric railroads at once. Tide water is within easy hauling distance of many."

NEW HAVEN JUDGE FOR GOVERNOR

NEW HAVEN—Dean Rogers of the Yale law school has sent a message to the effect that he will attend the Democratic state convention on Thursday and place the name of Judge Baldwin before the delegates as a candidate for Governor.

CRIPPEN HEARING ON IN LONDON.

LONDON—The hearing of Dr. H. H. Crippen and Miss Ethel Clare Leneve, his typist, on a charge of slaying the doctor's wife, Belle Elmore, began today in the Bow street police court.

NEW YORK'S INQUIRY BOARD HOLDS FIRST SESSION TOMORROW

NEW YORK—The schemes and operations of the "Black Horse cavalry" and the manner in which it manipulated legislation, not only in New York but in many states in the Union, are to be unveiled. Just how much money was paid to secure legislation and the manner in which the so-called "fire insurance trust" was able to get laws passed that gave certain companies a monopoly in this country will become public property if the investigation committee appointed by the last state Legislature has its way.

The committee will hold its first session tomorrow and according to former Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce, chief counsel, there is to be activity from the very start.

The committee has in its possession the books of a former firm of brokers, Ellingwood & Cunningham, which show that many members of the Legislature carried speculative accounts with it. G. Tracy Rogers, former legislative representative of the allied traction interests and a number of steam railroads, will be called upon to explain certain entries in these books.

The open charge that a fund of \$250,000 was raised in an attempt to kill the anti-race track gambling bills will be considered as will be the expenditures by Mr. Buckley, former legislative agent of the fire insurance combine. Mr. Buckley is at his summer home in Canada, and unless he wants to testify he cannot be compelled to take the stand.

Benn Conger, whose charges against Senator Jotham P. Alda resulted in both men being compelled to resign from the State Senate, is to be questioned regarding the legislative manipulations of the bridge trust. It is reported that he will tell not only of the work done in this State, but also of money expended to secure certain favors in Ohio and in Massachusetts.

There is also a disposition among certain members of the committee to investigate, if they find that they can, the report that Tammany Hall has disposed of nominations to the supreme court bench to the highest bidders. This accusation was made by William J. Conners, of Buffalo, at the time he was angered because Leader Murphy of Tammany was trying to depose him as chairman of the Democratic state committee.

MR. CATES LEADS IN TENNESSEE

WASHINGTON—That Atty.-Gen. Charles T. Cates of Tennessee, and not Secretary of War Dickinson, will be the next United States Senator from that state is the present indication. It has been generally understood that the secretary would accept the senatorship if it were offered to him without a fight.

MILK CONTROL IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The milk producers of the state at a recent meeting appointed a committee to look into the matter of the formation of a cooperative company to control the milk supply of the state.

BOSTON LIGHT FLIGHT OF 33 MILES MAY BE UNDERTAKEN TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

early this morning succeeded in flying for 31s. at a height of 100 feet, the flight being made to try a new engine.

Charles J. Glidden issued a statement today that the object of the meet is to encourage amateurs to improve upon the methods now employed in aviation; and that for this purpose the Harvard Aeronautical Society had brought together at enormous outlay some of the world's greatest aviators so that the amateur and the public might witness the exhibitions of flight. The profits of the meet, if any, it is announced will go to the society to buy aeroplanes and to develop aviation.

Charles J. Glidden, chairman of the contest committee, announced this morning that as a result of the interest taken by the government in the bomb-dropping contest, he would at the request of several prominent officials ask the aviators to enter a special bomb-dropping event before the aviation meet closes.

Arrangements have been made for the Wrights to make two flights daily during the meet, at hours when conditions are found to be most favorable.

The contest committee made a ruling this morning that duration time ends with the completion of the third lap of the course in the speed event, when the contestant goes out for the combined speed-duration event.

The committee also ruled that duration time ends in the case of altitude and duration events when the contestant has returned to the ground, provided the aviator secures the attestation of the place and time of landing from two responsible persons.

Another ruling has been made that the dropping of a bomb from an elevation of less than 100 feet does not count in a trial.

Program Cannot Be Fixed From Day to Day for Meet

Comment was made today in many quarters on the indefinite program that apparently, so far at least, is characteristic of the Harvard meet. At this meet prizes are awarded on a point system based upon daily flights and trials in the several classes. Until the spectator reaches the field he has no way of knowing just what events he is to see, as no announcement can be made of the events to be contested until one hour or less before each trial.

This manner of running a flying meet has developed in this country. The meets at Rheims and other points in Europe have been conducted on the plan of giving a definite event each day, with the awarding each day of the prize for that event.

In the plan followed at the Boston meet all the events are contested every day, in theory, at least, though as a matter of fact what events are given depends upon the disposition of the aviators to attempt the different kinds of flight to gain the coveted "points" that will count toward the prizes.

Mr. Grahame-White Hero of Lively Day of Aviation

The Labor day crowd at the aviation field easily numbered 25,000 people, while several times that number watched the aviators from the opposite South Boston shore and other points. Claud Grahame-White, the English aviator, who handles his Farman and Bleriot machines with consummate skill, was the star performer, as he bids fair to be throughout the meet. He likes to fly and he goes up at every opportunity, while he possesses that fine sense of sportsmanship that the English gentleman has developed so strongly.

Altogether 27 flights were made during Monday, about half of which were by Mr. White, who seldom let 15 minutes go by without having a try at the course. The sky was lowering throughout the day, and at one time there was a heavy downpour, but the crowd stayed and was rewarded with the sight of four aeroplanes, piloted by Mr. White, Glenn H. Curtiss, Ralph Johnstone and Charles F. Willard, using Farman, Curtiss and Wright biplanes, traversing the course at the same time, meeting and passing each other above and below.

Two women at the close of the day had a ride in the sky. They were Miss Eleanor Ladd, a Boston newspaperwoman, and Miss Marie Campbell, a New York society woman. Aviators Willard and Grahame-White could not resist their appeals to be permitted to fly with them. Mr. Willard also took later as a passenger J. C. Toye, a Boston newspaperman.

There were mishaps to two machines. Horace F. Kearny essayed a flight in the early morning, seeking to do so twice. In his last attempt his car left the ground and ascended 10 feet and then came down and tried to run down the fence. He found the front of his car, and especially the control, pretty well damaged, so that he was out of the running for the day with his Pitzner monoplane. The other mishap occurred to Aviator A. V. Roe's triplane. The engine did not work well, and when at 5 p. m. he made a start into the air for about 10 feet the engine missed again and he returned to earth in front of the grandstand. A wheel turned and the right planes struck the ground. The machine almost turned a somersault and Mr. Roe was lifted quite a bit into the air, but he retained his seat and came out of the affair unscathed. The machine was damaged a bit.

The best time of the day, made by

AMERICAN MOISSANT FINISHES HIS TRIP TO LONDON THROUGH AIR

LONDON—After a half dozen delays, Aviator John B. Moissant, an American, today completed his Paris-to-London aeroplane flight, landing at Crystal Palace this afternoon after an interrupted flight from Seven Oaks.

Mr. Moissant started the trip that ended today on Aug. 16. His daring flights at the outset, in which he flew across the English channel in his Bleriot monoplane, and carried a 182-pound mechanic with him, aroused interest throughout the world. After reaching the English side of the channel he was the victim of mishap and he did not receive the welcome on his arrival here today that otherwise he would have had.

The itinerary of the great flight is as follows: Left Issy at 5 p. m., Aug. 16; reached Amiens at 7:30 p. m., Aug. 16; left Amiens 5:10 a. m., Aug. 17; reached Calais 7:15 a. m., Aug. 17; left Calais 10:45 a. m., Aug. 17; arrived Tilmanstone 11:21 a. m., Aug. 17; left Tilmanstone 5:05 a. m., Aug. 18; arrived a mile from Sittingbourne, where forced to descend owing to break in machine; reascended after Aug. 18 and flew to Upchurch, 10 miles beyond Sittingbourne; ascended Upchurch Aug. 20, but forced to descend after traveling a mile owing to motor trouble; reascended near Upchurch 4:29 a. m., Aug. 23; arrived Seven Oaks 5:25 a. m., Aug. 23; ascended Seven Oaks Sept. 6, flew to Oxford, where forced to alight by high wind; reascended this afternoon and completed 25-mile flight to London.

Mr. Grahame-White, was 5 1/4 miles in 6m. 1s., with a Bleriot. His distance record of the day was 45m. 61ft., on which trip he was 1h. 16m. 7s. in the air. Mr. Grahame-White drew forth the plaudits of thousands time and time again, as in exhibition flights he did all the hazardous feats of the men of the air in dipping and swooping and short turns, dodging first over the grandstand and down almost upon the heads of the spectators, only to soar up and swoop down again into the automobile section.

The bomb dropping contest over the model battleship still retained its popular interest with the crowd, and here again Mr. Grahame-White proved himself the star performer of the day. In his trial he dropped two of his 10 bombs directly into the funnel of the battleship, while all of his other shots hit some part of the deck. Mr. Willard was only able to land his shots on the remote parts of the deck, while Mr. Curtiss in two trials made a bull's-eye on the funnel and seven hits on the deck out of eight shots on one entry and struck the battleship nine out of 10 times on the other attempt.

In the speed contest of three laps of the 1 1/4 mile course, Mr. Grahame-White did it in 6m. 1s., Mr. Curtiss in 6m. 31s., and Mr. Willard in 7m. 38 1/2 s. There were eight entries in the duration contest, Mr. Grahame-White winning out by remaining up 1h. 16m. 7s., while Ralph Johnstone was in the air 48m. 54 1/2 s. The five contestants in the distance event were obliged to allow first place to Mr. Grahame-White, who made 45 miles 61ft., Mr. Johnstone being second with 26 miles 310ft. The Englishman was the only man to compete in the start, but did not do anything wonderful.

During the day announcement was made that John Barry Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan of New York, had offered through the Harvard Aeronautical Society, a \$500 cup to be competed for at this meet, and future meets in the bomb dropping contest. The cup will carry a bronze statue of the famous Commodore Barry. As a part of the battle of the clouds it is planned to have the air fleet sail over some of the forts of the harbor for experimentation in the dropping of the plaster of paris bombs. The detailed flights were:

C. GRAHAME-WHITE.
Speed—6m. 1s. (3 laps).
Getaway—First, 110ft. 8in.; second, 177ft. 2 1/2 in., and third, 132ft. 10in. (Third try void on failure to give notice).

Bomb dropping—First trial, 1; second, 10; third, 1; fourth, 10; fifth, 1; sixth, 1; seventh, 1; eighth, 10; ninth, 1; tenth, 1. Total 37. (Duration, 13m. 54s.).
Distance—25 laps and 5 pylons; 45 miles, 61ft.

Duration—1h. 16m. 7s.

GLENN H. CURTISS.
Bomb dropping, 10 trials—First trial, 1; second, 0; third, 1; fourth, 1; fifth, 1; seventh, 1; eighth, 1; ninth, 1; tenth, 1. Total, 9. (The sixth bomb void, dropping from an elevation of 95ft.).
Duration—11m. 36 1/2 s.

Bomb dropping—Eight trials—First, 1; second, 4; third, 1; fourth, 10; fifth, 1; sixth, 1; seventh, 1; eighth, 1. Total, 17.
Speed—6m. 31s.
Distance—5 miles, 1320ft.

CHARLES F. WILLARD.
Bomb throwing—Ten trials scored one point in each trial. Total, 10.
Duration—15m. 55s. (First trial void).
Speed—7m. 38 1/2 s. (3 laps).
Distance—5 1/4 miles.

RALPH JOHNSTONE.
Distance—15 laps and 2 pylons; 25 miles 310ft.
Duration—48m. 54 1/2 s.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Following an interchange of cablegrams between J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who is in Liverpool, and Murray Simons, a junior officer of the White Star line steamship Oceanic, lying at New York, it was announced yesterday that Mr. Simons will be the navigator of the Walter Wellman airship on its projected

voyage via air line across the Atlantic. Mr. Simons, who is young and unmarried, has followed the sea for 17 years. During most of this period he has been in touch with the Atlantic wind situation in all seasons and agrees with Mr. Wellman that an airship voyage to Scotland, England, or France is wholly practicable.

The Wellman craft is almost ready for its trial flight. It is hoped to have it completed by the end of this week, and if the going is good aloft it will start out on the first favorable day for the Irish coast.

PARIS—Hubert Latham, the aeronaut, has been summoned by Minister of War Brun to participate as a reservist in the coming army maneuvers on the plains of Picardy. The ministry of war Monday ordered the purchase of 10 military monoplanes and 20 biplanes within the coming three months. This will give the French army an aerial flotilla of 60 by the end of the year.

The army's aeroplanes to be acquired in 1911 must be capable of carrying a weight of 300 kilograms, about 186 miles, at a minimum speed of 60 kilometers, or 37.26 miles an hour. The ministry offers a premium of \$20,000 for a machine fulfilling these conditions.

President Fallieres has offered a cup as a trophy for the constructor of the French machine which wins the most honors at the Bordeaux aviation meeting on Sept. 11.

BARS AVIATORS ABOVE CITY.

STRASBURG—Practically a complete prohibition for the Zeppelin or other passenger carrying airships to make trips over this city or vicinity was decreed by the government Monday. The military authorities said that foreign passengers might photograph the fortifications. A company has been running an airship service from Baden-Baden to this point.

CYMRIC CARRIES OUT FULL FREIGHT

The liner Cymric sailed today for Liverpool carrying 38 saloon and 200 steerage passengers. The vessel also carried a full cargo of miscellaneous freight.

The saloon passengers included: Dr. Annie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Archdale, Mrs. Agnes C. Blake, John T. Boyd, Jr., the Rev. and Mrs. Shirley Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dickson, Mrs. Dorothy Hale, Dickson, Miss Florence Ruth Dickson, Miss Susy A. Dickson, William Downs, Mrs. Alice Esty-Marsh, Miss Hilda Esty-Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, the Rev. James Lee, Miss C. E. L. Masche, Mrs. Samuel McComb, Arthur K. McComb, A. Montgomery, Mrs. R. C. Morse, Henry Mortimer, Miss Sarah Pomeroy, Miss M. A. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sidebottom, Mr. R. S. Vinal.

MRS. TAFT VISITS OLD COLLECTION

BEVERLY, Mass.—Beverly's treasury house of history, the historical society building, was visited this afternoon by Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of President Taft. She was accompanied by Miss Helen Taft and two of Miss Helen's friends, Miss Phyllis Rice and Miss Ruth Babcock of Washington, and the Misses Catherine and Louise P. Loring of Pride's Crossing.

Mrs. Taft, who was shown through the building by Charles Woodbury, curator of the society, was much interested in the Phillips collection of rare colonial portraits and in other objects and papers which form a collection said to be one of the finest in New England. Mrs. Taft spent nearly two hours in the building.

SAXONIA IS DUE LATE WEDNESDAY

The Cunard steamer Saxonia, Captain Benison, now speeding toward Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown, will arrive tomorrow afternoon, according to a wireless message received today. At noon today the liner was 463 miles east of Boston light, and Captain Benison wired that she would probably arrive at her East Boston berth late Wednesday afternoon. The steamer is filled with returning Americans. There are 206 saloon, 220 second cabin and 1284 steerage.

LABORERS STRIKE WHEN PAY IS CUT

About 200 Italian laborers, employees of Cavanagh Brothers, contractors, engaged in laying a metropolitan water main on Commonwealth avenue, Newtonville, struck today when a cut from \$2 to \$1.80 was announced.

The laborers say that they were given no notice of the cut until today. Cavanagh Brothers claim that the cut rate is what is being paid elsewhere in the vicinity for work of this class.

WARSHIPS LEAVE PERU FOR CHILE

CHIMBOTE, Peru—The first division of the United States Pacific fleet under command of Rear Admiral Gies B. Harber, which stopped here while en route for Valparaiso to take part in the Chilean celebration, sailed for Valparaiso Monday. The squadron consists of the California, the Colorado, the Pennsylvania and the Washington.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK HERE. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will make his Boston address in the coming campaign in the Boston Arena, on Oct. 21. The arena is on St. Botolph street, and seats between 3000 and 4000 persons.

\$51.45 TO PACIFIC COAST. On specified dates to Oct. 14. Personally conducted Tourists Car Service from Boston at 2:00 P. M. See agents New York Central Lines or phone Fort Hill 2144.

Aviation Sidelights

CHARLES J. GLIDDEN is one of the busiest men at the meet. Much of the work arranging for the events falls upon him and he has to look out for much of the detail.

Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New Haven system is also vice-president of the Aero Club of New England and is greatly interested in the success of the meet.

Secretary Alfred R. Shrigley of the Aero Club of New England has to be much in evidence, for many of the arrangements are in his hands, and there are a thousand and one things to be attended to.

Philip J. Sondheim was greatly impressed with the ease with which the airships are managed in all sorts of weather. He predicts that the time will come when an airship will become a part of the requisite equipment of every life saving station on the coast.

A lawyer on the ground said that under the law every man who owns real estate owns it from the center of the earth to the sky, wherever that may be, "and I was thinking," he said, "what a field for suits for trespass there would be if that theory was to be carried out to its extreme length, for don't you see that aviators trespass upon a good many men's estates when they are making their flights."

Walter Brookins says the secret of aviation is to keep your head; no matter what happens keep your wits about you, and always be resourceful. It is this quality that has enabled him to make some of the greatest spectacular flights there are on record.

Charles F. Willard is one of the favorites at the meet. Coolness and perfect control of himself, Mr. Willard certainly has, and this is one of the things that make him one of the finest aviators in the field.

Clifford B. Harmon, the New York sportsman, who broke his Farman biplane by landing in a ditch Saturday, has arranged to purchase Claude Grahame-White's Bleriot monoplane after the English aviator has had some use out of it here.

GERMAN STUDENT PARTY AT MILLS

The party of professors and students from the University of Commerce at Cologne, Germany, who have been making a tour of the United States during the past six weeks, and who spent the past 24 hours in Boston, are today visiting some of the larger cotton mills in Fall River and will this evening move on to New York, from which port they will sail for home next Saturday. The intended visit to Beverly to see President Taft had to be given up because the President has not yet returned from the West.

PUBLISH TAUNTON TAXPAYERS' LIST

TAUNTON, Mass.—The New England Cotton Yarn Company pays the highest amount of taxes in this city, \$24,226.80, while the Whittenton Manufacturing Company is assessed for \$10,245.90. The board of assessors has given out the annual list of taxpayers and the figure of valuation.

The list shows a gain in the total valuation from \$22,099,904 in 1909 to \$22,780,761 in 1910. The total tax levy in 1909 was \$475,290.26 and this year it is \$455,147.01.

DISCUSS READING BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The American order of junior mechanics opened a two days' convention here Monday with an attendance of 300 delegates. The proceedings consisted of the discussion of the question of establishing an insurance organization within the order, additional immigration restrictions and the question of having the Bible read in public schools.

NEW HAVEN DEFENDS RATES. NEW HAVEN—The New Haven road has filed with the interstate commerce commission its defence of the recent advance in commutation rates between points in Connecticut and in New York state.

ARE YOU READING the Fashion and Household Pages of The Monitor? You will find them full of helpful, practical ideas every day.

A Wednesday Feature

On Sept. 7, 14 and 21 will be a series of articles by Mrs. Ella S. P. Lipsitt on

Domestic Economy

Dealing with
I. The Willingness to Serve,
II. The Hold of the Home,
and telling
III. What Domestic Economy Means.

GET TOMORROW'S MONITOR

and enjoy the first of this series. You will be sure to read the second and third articles.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT IN THE SENATE IS A PROBLEM

Complications Caused When Governor Sanders of Louisiana Was Named Senator, Held It Awhile Then Decided He Liked State Executive's Place Better.

WASHINGTON—Experts on senatorial affairs are intensely interested today in the rare political tangle in Louisiana, which it is believed will tax the wits of the wisest and oldest members when submitted to the United States Senate to be unraveled.

Some of the questions involved are: Is J. Y. Sanders legally Governor of the state?

Did Mr. Sanders automatically relinquish the governorship when he accepted election by the Legislature as United States senator?

Are the laws passed by the Legislature and signed by him after his senatorial election constitutional?

Was the appointment of J. R. Thornton by Mr. Sanders to be United States senator legal?

Strong and heated partisans are arrayed on both sides of all these questions and they promise to stick through a long and bitter fight to the finish. There was a vacancy in the United States Senate and the Legislature elected Governor Sanders to fill it.

Mr. Sanders accepted the honor and although the Senate was not in session and he had not been qualified as a member, the Senate officials, in accordance with custom, placed his name on the payroll. He was favored on the first day of each month with one twelfth of \$7300, the annual salary of a senator.

Soon complications arose that made Mr. Sanders decide that he did not care to go to the United States Senate. It appeared that if he left the state his political power might be placed in jeopardy.

Having decided to retain the job as Governor he appointed J. R. Thornton United States senator. This started a row on the part of Mr. Sanders' enemies.

They asserted that he became senator the moment he accepted election by the Legislature and that at the same time he ceased to be Governor of the state.

Mr. Sanders afterward signed bills passed by the Legislature and these are to be attacked in the state courts on the ground that Mr. Sanders had no authority to sign them.

HISTORIC ENGLISH WINTHROP FARM TO BE SOLD SOON

LONDON—A Suffolk estate with which New Englanders have interesting associations will be sold by auction this week. This is Grotton place, where John Winthrop was squire and patron of a church living when, with his son, he decided to sail for Massachusetts bay in 1630.

The manor house, where they solemnly discussed religious and political conditions in the old country, disappeared long ago and a more modern residence was built and occupied by tenant farmers.

This residence, with several cottages, outbuildings and the original Winthrop farm, comprising 237 acres, will now be sold. The only landmarks which remain from the time of the first Governor of Massachusetts are the parish church, where three generations of Winthrops were buried, and a single hardy mulberry tree in a hollow among the meadows where was once the garden of the pious household. From this tree many cuttings have been transplanted to New England soil.

ARGENTINA HAS COPYRIGHT LAW. BUENOS AIRES—The Chamber of Deputies Monday passed a copyright law giving protection to literature and works of art.

CALLS CUSTOMS SAMPLES RULING IMPOSSIBLE ONE

PARIS—Despatches from Washington attributing the dissatisfaction in Europe over the new American customs sample regulations to the idea that the circular requires the delivery of samples at every port of entry in the United States are pronounced incorrect by exporters to America.

They declare that the objections are due to the inherent nature of the circular itself, the impossibility of compliance by those whose shipments continue throughout the year and the hardships of trying to enforce the new regulations in summer. It is pointed out that some invoices contain as high as 400 different articles.

The draft of the circular cabled to Consul Griffith at London July 7, copies of which were distributed on the continent for immediate enforcement, caused instant complications, as the circular provided for the use of English weights and measures. Subsequently the use of the metric system was adopted.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS MEET. STOCKTON, Cal. — The Democratic state convention, which convened here Monday, adjourned until today without perfecting organization.

REPORT MR. GAYNOR WILL ACCEPT HONOR OF GOVERNOR FIGHT

NEW YORK—Mayor William J. Gaynor will accept the nomination for Governor if the Democratic convention at Rochester this month names him. One of his close personal and political friends who recently spent several hours with him at Deepwells, St. James, gave this assurance Monday.

The mayor will not be an active candidate and will take no steps toward securing the nomination, but if there is a genuine demand for him expressed at the convention and he is the popular choice of the delegates he will accept the honor. The same view was expressed by his secretary, Robert Adamson.

ST. JAMES, L. I.—Mayor Gaynor walked six miles Monday. He returned to Deepwells, his country place here, daisy and beated, but seemingly fresh.

TWO ROOSEVELT FARGO SPEECHES

ST. PAUL—Colonel Roosevelt is to deliver his conservation address today in the auditorium at 11 o'clock. Tonight he leaves for Chicago. At Fargo Monday Colonel Roosevelt delivered two speeches, one at Island park to a Labor day audience of workmen, in which he commended the compensation idea, and the other at the laying of the cornerstone for the Fargo College, money for which was subscribed by Andrew Carnegie.

An incident that nettled Mr. Roosevelt considerably occurred after the Island park address, when a workman asked him who was paying the expenses of his trip.

The colonel replied that he considered the question impertinent. "However, I have no objection to telling you," he added, "that the expenses of the party are being paid by the magazine of which I am one of the editors."

"You lie!" the man responded. "Your expenses are being paid by the people of the United States."

Colonel Roosevelt and others seized the man and he was ejected.

SAWMILL BURNS AT MILFORD, ME.

BANGOR, Me.—The large sawmill of G. W. Barker & Son in Milford was destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of about \$60,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The mill was built in 1905, employed 175 men and manufactured 60,000 feet of lumber daily. Two cars loaded with lumber were also burned.

A Striking Comparison

¶ The New York Central Lines have \$85,000 invested for every mile of railroad in their system.

¶ Gross earnings are about \$51.00 per day for each mile—net earnings less than \$13.00 per day per mile.

¶ Riding on electric-lighted, steam-heated Pullman trains via the New York Central Lines, with barber, valet, stenographer, dining car and an adequate corps of servants—all the comforts of the home or club, and all the conveniences of the office—costs you from 2c to 3c per mile.

¶ Riding in a Taxicab over the New York or Chicago streets costs about 60c per mile.

¶ The New York Central Lines pay out annually \$8,000 per mile in wages, \$6,000 per mile for supplies, besides millions in State, City and County taxes.

¶ In using such a striking comparison no reflection on other business activities is intended.

¶ But should the public deny a fair profit to a business merely because it presents big figures in its totals? Is not the investor entitled to a fair return on the money he uses to create and maintain these great public utilities?



"For the Public Service"

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

WAITING FOR RESULTS.

"Fly with me!" her sweetheart pleaded. As he "neath her window stood, But the lady, being wiser, Said to him: "I think we should Put off anything so reckless Till this Boston meet is through And we see if airship flying Is a prudent thing to do."

Now if we could have a census report showing which is the best city in America and setting forth the causes that made it so, the information might be used to fine advantage.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

Dilly—Why do the New England politicians go on so many "lam-bake" outings? Dally—Well, usually it is to give them a chance to make a speech that will give them another inning.

It begins to look now as if not only the Nicaraguan insurgents, but those north of the Rio Grande, as well, will be victorious in the long run.

DURING THE AERO MEET.

By paraphrasing Shakespeare, We can say, all will allow, To Boston folks: "If you have wings, Prepare to use them now."

By collecting double the amount of duties during August, 1910, that he did during August, 1909, Collector Loeb of New York shows that he is learning by experience. No doubt the merchants at home feel kindly toward him for the work he is doing in discouraging tourists from making purchases abroad which under the new manner of inspection they cannot hope to "get by" duty free.

DISCREDITED.

Putson—Did the detective follow up the clue you gave him? Calls—No, he didn't think it worth a scent.

Now that China is beginning to complain about the high cost of living, there is no longer any doubt that she is taking on the higher phases of civilization.

THE BETTER WAY.

There's no excuse for worrying. There is no use in hurrying. The calmer ways are best and so we may as well just take it slow And laugh and sing along the way And glad ourselves, for as they say, There's no excuse for worrying. No use at all in hurrying.

There can no longer remain a doubt, since the census report has been made public, that New York city is big enough to know better, and that in many ways she will attempt to have her goodness more evenly proportioned with her largeness.

DISPOSING OF THEM.

By just a little thinking We must all of us agree That if we'll love our enemies We then shall have none, see?

Although Walter Wellman's prospective across-the-ocean flight may serve to minimize the lesser achievements of the aviators at the Boston-Harvard meet still it is likely that a discriminating public will be likely to give due weight to the difference between a long flight that is to be made and a shorter one that is actually accomplished.

It is reported that this has been a poor season for circus. Some of the performers have been hardly able to earn their summer's salt.

UNHAPPY TRAITS.

Fiddle—The unfortunate thing about Babbage is that he is always borrowing trouble. Dec—Yes, and worse yet, he insists on lending it to others.

IMPOSSIBLE.

Hicks—My wife made her first attempt at breadmaking yesterday. Wicks—I hope you didn't make light of it. "Make light of it! Why, man, I just couldn't. It wasn't that kind of bread."

If to Boston's delayed census totals could be added all of the visiting "bird men" attending the aviation meet, and who are soaring the skies hereabouts, the city's floating population would be somewhat increased.

POORLY LAID FOUNDATION.

Far, far from prudent is the man Who, when he wins a little stake No sooner gets a "nest-egg" than He uses it to make a cake.

What the aviators attending the Boston-Harvard meet want most is some weather like the day on which Darius Green, as set forth by poet Trowbridge, made his famous attempt at flying: "And not a cloud was on all the sky, Save a few light fleeces, which here and there,

Half mist, half air, Like foam on the ocean went floating by: Just as lovely a morning as ever was seen For a nice little trip in a flying machine."

NATURE NOTE.

A hen was cackling loud and long. I said to her: "How strange your song." Said she: "Tis scarce a song; in fact, It's just a lay, to be eggs-act."

CITY SERVICE COMPANY FORMED. DOVER, Del.—The City Service Company, a \$50,000,000 concern for distributing light, gas, heat and power, was incorporated here, paying a heavy state tax on its big capitalization.

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"QUIET DAYS IN SPAIN." By C. Bogue Luffmann. London: John Murray. 8s. net.

This book is described by the author as "a plain tale of incidents and experiences in different times and places" in the course of which he has "wandered over 42 of the 49 provinces of Spain, involving more than 7000 miles of land travel and taking pot-luck with all sorts of people" so that it would, as he says, be odd if he had not come by a few interesting facts during the process. The object of his journeyings was "to estimate Spain's native resources and to live with and know more of the everyday life of her people," and his book should appeal to all who desire to go right off the beaten track, in literature as in travel, and who like to avoid the conventional and the obvious.

Mr. Luffmann's own attitude toward the usual haunts of travelers in Spain is described as follows: "There is so much labor in pursuing those things which are chronicled in the guide-books that I have lately made it my business to ignore them altogether." And this volume is so far removed from a guide-book that the author even apologizes for the half dozen lines in which he summarizes the early history of Carthage.

On his return to Cordova after many years' absence, Mr. Luffmann was surprised to find how well he was remembered by the waiters, shopkeepers, etc., all of whom greeted him warmly, and kept him busy shaking hands and answering questions. "This is a nice trait," he says, "but it means a lot of useless effort." Here is another instance of the futility of their excessive politeness: "When three people are walking together it is a compliment to be forced into the center position. In a Santiago street were three elderly, fat and pompous men, forming a triangle, bowing and pointing with great animation at the spot of earth between them. As there are no strangers in Spain, I came up with 'What's the trouble?' and all said in chorus, 'The fault is that Don So-and-So won't take the middle.'" Mr. Luffmann then cut the knot by making one of the trio walk beside him, while the other two followed. "As couples there was no occasion for dispute."

Mr. Luffmann is not enthusiastic over Santiago. During his first tour of inspection round the streets he was accosted by the town guard, who finding that he was a foreigner promptly clapped him in the lockup. "The King was expected, and I was regarded as a suspicious character who might have designs on his majesty."

Mr. Luffmann gives an amusing account of his visit to Seville, where he arrived the opening day of the great fair, and found all the prices doubled in consequence. He chose his lodging and rashly made his bargain before seeing his room. "I have slept in some queer quarters," he says, "but in no case had I seen a bed in a place like this. This Seville room is about 10 by 6 feet. Two walls are parallel; the floor slopes as if it had once been a roof; the ceiling is nowhere six feet high, and it rains about as if looking for the easiest place to flop down and crush one. The win-

dow is quite tiny, and looks out upon a blank wall which is not four feet away. . . . I was amused and disgusted, and my disgust determined me to make a row and, if possible, beat down the terms of the posadera. She was a woman of a most agreeable countenance and very kindly eyes, which made it all the harder; but I had no difficulty in abusing my room. She valued it at three pesetas a day, and this was her answer to my complaint: 'We have to wash the room before and after you. We have to sit up and open the door to you when you come home late. We have to give you time to speak and to think about your comfort. We are taking the place of your mother and all your family and friends, and for this you—a gentleman—begrudge giving three pesetas.' Then, with all the pride and mock heroics of her race: 'This is no place for robbers' (implying I should be safe); 'this is no place for the poor; this is no place for other than caballeros—gentlemen—this is the house of perfection. What more do you want for three little pesetas?' And then, oh, undying universal touch, she sighed, 'Ay, Di-mi, I am a widow!' and with her white apron wiped away my last chance of arguing further."

LONDON LITERARY NOTES.

LONDON—The post-card salesman at the foot of Box Hill where George Meredith used to live is credited with a homely story about his acquaintance with the great author. The salesman being a canny Scot soon found out who it was that passed his stall each day and lost no time in using his newly acquired knowledge. "Good morning, Mr. Meredith," he said, with a most respectful touch to his straw wideawake. Meredith turned his keen gaze upon the man and quietly observed, "I have no title, but I shall be pleased to have your morning greeting." The next day therefore the Scotsman accosted him with "Good morning, George Meredith," and received the hearty response, "Good morning, I am very pleased to find you remember what I said." After that many genial greetings were exchanged.

John Lane will publish a new book by Mr. Le Gallienne, entitled "October Vagabonds." Among Mr. Lane's early books will be "Land Problems and National Welfare" by Christopher Turner; "Art's Enigma" by Frederick Jameson; and "A Princess of Intrigues; a Biography of Anne Louise Benedicte, Duchesse du Maine" translated from the French of General de Piepape by J. Lewis May.

The Life of Lord Beaconsfield, based on his private papers on which W. F. Monypenny has been for some years at work, has now reached a stage that justifies publication of the first volume. This volume, which will cover the period from Disraeli's birth in 1804 to his entry into Parliament in 1837, will be brought out by Mr. Murray in the coming autumn season.

Messrs. Smith, Elder have in preparation a biography of Marie, written by his daughter Mrs. Godfrey Pearce, and Frank Hird. The illustrations include a portrait of Lord Leighton.

Among other bibliographies and autobiographies to come are, from Messrs. Methuen: "Francis Bacon: A Sketch of his Life, Works and Literary Friends," by Dr. G. Walter Steeves; "Henry II.: His Court and Times" by H. Noel Williams; "Joan of Arc" by Grace James; "Charles II. and His Court" by A. C. A. Brett; "Samuel Rogers and his Circle" by R. Ellis Roberts; "Vasco da Gama and his Successors" by K. G. Jayne; "The Great Infanta: Isabel, Sovereign of Flanders" by Miss L. Klingenstein.

LONDON—According to the Standard, Sir Lewis Mitchell is to bring out this autumn his long promised "Life of Cecil Rhodes." He has been engaged for five years in the preparation of this authoritative biography of the great South African statesman and, needless to say, the work which is in two volumes, is written with exceptional knowledge of politics of South Africa, as well as from close personal acquaintance with Cecil Rhodes. Sir Lewis was one of the executors of his friend's will, and is also one of the Rhodes trustees. The book will be ready in the early autumn and the publisher is Edward Arnold.

The Oxford University press is about to publish "The Literary Criticisms of Lord Jeffrey." The best of it, of course, appeared in the pages of the Edinburgh Review. Francis Jeffrey was associated for nearly half a century with that historical quarterly. Walter Bagehot was accustomed to say that "before Jeffrey, and editor was a bookseller's drudge, whereas he is now a distinguished functionary." During the first seven years of his connection with the Review, Jeffrey contributed on an average no fewer than three or four articles to each number. No one knew better than he how to present the pith of a bulky or elaborate book within the narrow limits demanded by the average reader.

We referred recently to Mr. Freeston's forthcoming book, "The High Roads of the Alps: A Motoring Guide to One Hundred Mountain Passes," and further details of its contents have now reached us. Mr. Freeston, it appears, in his book gives exact details as to surfaces, gradients and "hair-pin" corners on no fewer than 100 different routes. He adds information about distances and altitudes at every stage, and tells the traveler what he may expect in the way of accommodation over night. Useful maps and diagrams accompany the book, which should be valuable to any one contemplating a tour in those regions, for no one, who wishes to get the best results from his car, would think of exploring the Alpine highways without making sure of the ground upon which a cruise upon wheels is possible.

THOMAS E. WATSON REBUKED.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Thomas E. Watson was howled down at the Auditorium by an audience of 5000 people when he began an attack on former Governor Hoke Smith, who is again the Democratic nominee for Governor.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with Colonel Roosevelt's Osawatimie speech, regarding it as the expression of his political creed:

WASHINGTON HERALD—It is impossible to grasp the meaning of all the doctrines preached by Roosevelt. From the dawn of the world, men have acquired millions. Swollen fortunes are peculiar to no nation or clime. When the millennium comes, man may then take only the dollar he has honestly earned and be possessed of riches on the one condition that he benefit the community in the gaining and the spending of his wealth. But the millennium is not at hand, nor is its advent likely to be hastened by the preacher and doctrinaire, however sincere and zealous, or by apostle and crusader, however strong in number. Beyond proper regulations, by way of taxing incomes and inheritances, and the supervision of corporate organizations by necessary legal safeguards, even a most progressive government would find it impossible to go.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The Osawatimie speech, carefully written before Mr. Roosevelt left the East, is thoroughly in harmony with the extemporaneous utterances at Denver and Pueblo. It is impossible to conceive of a more radical speech, in relation to the interests of wealth, being delivered in this country at the present time by any one outside of the socialist party. The reference to the tariff is ridiculously feeble and perfunctory, it is true, just as the treatment of the tariff question by all the insurgent Republicans has been, at bottom, much weakened by their absurd reverence for the sacred "protective principle." But with the schedules left, one by one, wrapped in cotton wool, to the tender care of the new tariff commission, Mr. Roosevelt cuts loose in his enunciation of politics.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN—Mr. Roosevelt delivered a pretty far-reaching speech as his political credo, waving marvelously specific as to the several tenets of his faith, and as a result he appears to have set the conservative world by the ears. As a matter of fact, one finds on a calmer reading but little that is new. It is merely a marshaling of Mr. Roosevelt's political assets in one imposing schedule before a sympathetic audience, which, even if it couldn't hear, was ready enough to applaud whatever the great man was saying, on general principles!

NEW YORK TIMES—Mr. Roosevelt made an ingenious use of the occasion in his speech at Osawatimie. It was for him a long speech, and evidently prepared with a good deal of care. Naturally it was not for the most part new. It covered much the same ground he has traversed in his other speeches, but it was more comprehensive than any of them. The tone is that of the leader, of a man defining his program before the public, defending it, arguing it, assailing his opponents. One reading it

gets the same impression already acquired from previous efforts, the impression of a campaigner pleading his cause and pressing his rivals. A striking feature of it is that the cause does not appear to be the cause of the speaker's party, and the rivals pressed are not the Democrats. The campaign is that of Mr. Roosevelt against whosoever does not agree with him, and these are Republicans, not Democrats. It presents itself as a personal campaign. No distinct objective is formulated, but the central figure is the orator himself.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—Considering the usual precipitancy of his mental processes, it has taken Mr. Roosevelt a long time to come to the conclusion that "the special interests" have been "too influential" in tariff making. He remained oblivious to the fact while he was President, in spite of some tolerably broad hints which might have enlightened him. In his speech at Osawatimie, he came out bravely for further revision. Like Mr. Taft, he announces his devotion to the plan of one schedule at a time, upon the advice of an expert commission "wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure." More than this, he thinks, would lead to "log-rolling." The belief that the beneficiaries of protection would not fight as eagerly over one schedule as over a dozen is almost too childlike and bland for the "practical" man that Mr. Roosevelt described himself to be in his famous (or notorious) letter to Mr. Harriman.

NEW YORK WORLD—Mr. Roosevelt calmly appropriated Mr. Taft's plan of tariff revision, one schedule at a time, and formally annexed it to "My Policies." But Mr. Taft's name was not mentioned. Mr. Taft's administration was not referred to. There was no hint in the Osawatimie speech that the President had just presented this plan as the policy of the Republican party.

EGYPTIAN COTTON BOARD IN REPORT

CAIRO—According to a report issued by the cotton commission, opened at the end of last year to make inquiries as to the agricultural industries of the country the immediate development of the drainage system is urged. It is pointed out that a large number of new drains are greatly needed, for the system has not kept pace with the progress of the irrigation works.

The importance of carefully selecting the seeds, as well as of adopting the system of a triennial rotation of crops is also mentioned. The report further advises the establishment of a course of instruction in agriculture in the schools, as well as the foundation of an agronomic station at Cairo where the agricultural problems which are as yet unsolved may be studied.

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Holiday Sets Boston Playhouses in Full Swing for Season of 1910-11

The Aviator

TREMONT.

A Matter of Money

HOLLIS.

The Belle of Brittany

SHUBERT.

Mary Jane's Pa

GLOBE.

The Round-Up

BOSTON.

"THE AVIATOR."
The Aviator, a farical comedy in four acts, by James Montgomery, opened the new season at the Tremont theater on Monday night. The cast:

Edward Abeles
John Devereaux
John Alden
Frederick Paulding
W. J. Brady
Edw. Begley
Frank Montgomery
Miss Grace Douglas
Miss Helen Holmes
Miss Emily Lytton
Miss Madeline Kelly
Miss Dawsey MacNaughton
Miss Zona
Miss Marion Warfield
Miss Blear
Miss Edythe Thorne
Miss Henderson
Miss Nan Davis

"The Aviator" is a jolly, rollicking comedy which is steadily on the wings of farce and then quietly subsides into moments of real comedy. And there are moments of realism, also. A notable one occurs at the climax of act 3, where the timid Mr. Sweet in his aeroplane leaves the ground and later is seen sailing away in a fair breeze over the forest and sea.

Robert Sweet, the author of a novel, "The Aviator," goes to Lenox for a rest. He has no practical knowledge of aerodynamics, yet he talks all about the subject in his novel. People at Lenox believe that Sweet's book is based upon his personal experiences, and Sweet, who has become a social lion of the hour, does not deny it. A French aviator arrives and changes Sweet to a raver. Sweet accepts and with fear and trembling sails away through fleecy clouds to be lost apparently in the hazy firmament. But hitherto without an accident after an evening's sojourn in the air, much to the surprise of his immediate friends and tearfully to the delight of his pretty fiancée.

Edward Abeles depicted skillfully and amusingly the timid and dejected Mr. Sweet, who, in a half-hearted, cynical way, he read extracts from Newton's Laws of Gravitation. He is a butt of most of the comic scenes he carries them with spirit and with humor. Edward Begley, who weighs about 300 pounds, squeezed all of the humor out of the role of Sam Robinson, the mechanic, whom Sweet wanted to take on his aeroplane trip. Frederick Paulding played Mr. Gaillard, the French aviator, in a thoroughly farcical way.

Miss Helen Holmes made a charming Grace Douglas. She wore her handsome gowns with distinction. Miss Emily Lytton as Mrs. Douglas and Miss MacNaughton as Madeline contributed to a competent cast.

Several distinguished aviators were present. C. Grahame-White and friends occupied one of the lower right-hand boxes, while A. V. Roe and Charles Foster Willard were seated in one of the lower boxes opposite.

There was a large attendance and many curtain calls. "The Aviator" is a bright and wholesome entertainment that will surely please a large public.

AT NEW YORK THEATERS.

John Drew in "Smith."
John Drew began his nineteenth season as a Charles Frohman star Monday evening at the Empire theater in "Smith," a new comedy by W. Somerset Maugham. The plot tells of the wooing of a lady's maid by a young man of family, he being disdainful of the butterflies that flutter in his own social plane.

"Madame X," the emotional play from the French that made New York and Chicago weep last season, began a second engagement Monday evening at the Lyric Monday afternoon.

William Hodge began a short engagement Monday afternoon at the West End in "The Man from Home."

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Miss Laurette Taylor, a talented young player who has attracted much attention as a leading woman in New York productions, is appearing at the Olympic theater in "The Girl in Waiting," a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners, that has moderately interested small points in the East.

Herbert Cortright is featured in the cast of "The Girl in the Drummer," a musical comedy made from "What Happened to Jones" by the author, George Broadhurst. The plot follows that of the original with but slight variation.

The Traveling Salesman is to be seen at Powers theater for a short return engagement.

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"A MATTER OF MONEY."
Miss Elsie Ferguson opened the new season at the Hollis Street theater Monday, appearing in "A Matter of Money," a new play in four acts by Paul Harnes. The cast:

Lex.
Alan Hubbard.
Edith Carten.
Grace Wilkins.
Margaret Schayne.
Ned Farmington.
William Harrigan.
Mrs. Penoyer.
Ida Glenn.
Rags.
Elsie Ferguson.
Jennie.
Rene Grau.
John.
Joseph R. Garry.
Howard Carten.
Paul Everett.
O'Brien.
Maggie Fielding.
Secretary.
Charles D. Pitt.
Reporter.
Harris L. Forbes.

Mr. Harnes, whose name is new among American playwrights, has in this play tried to arraign the evils of child labor in textile mills. The first act is a vivid picture of these evils as they present themselves to the author. High colored as the picture of misery is, there are those in position to know who declare that it is not in any way untrue to conditions existing in certain mill centers of America.

With the second act the play assumes the form of familiar emotional drama, in which the wail of the mills, Rags, an energetic protestant against conditions to which her companions dumbly submit, wins the affection of the young mill superintendent, Alan Hubbard. Hubbard is fired to oppose child labor by Rags, thereby coming into conflict with the mill owner. The owner turns out to be the wicked uncle of Rags, Hubbard becomes a senator and agitates for legislation against child labor. In the end Hubbard weds Rags, now in possession of her real name and the fortune which her uncle tried to keep for himself.

Miss Ferguson showed wide range of emotion in her impersonation of the belle of the mill, who finally turns out an heiress. Sniff "Laura Jean Libbey" if you will, but stern truth requires that record be made of the fact that the audience heartily enjoyed the play and rewarded the efforts of the players with applause and curtain calls.

Sincerity characterizes Miss Ferguson's impersonation throughout. In the first act she was spirited, delightful. The growth of the girl's affection for Hubbard was delicately shown, the facial expression and coloring of the voice being admirable. Miss Ferguson carried the interest by her good work, even when the play scarcely backed her up. She often actually seemed to stiffen the conventional by her striking sincerity.

Mr. Mills bettered the material given him to work upon, and Miss Gran made Jennie, a mill victim, live. Miss Helen Macbeth and Paul Everett were highly effective as characters with mean dispositions. The minor parts were well taken.

BOSTON NOTES.

"The Arcadians," one of the best comic operas brought from England in recent years, comes to the Colonial theater next Monday evening with the company which appeared most of the season in New York. Among the principals are Julia Sanderson, Percival Knight, Connie Ediss, Ethel Cadman, Mary Mackie and Frank Moulton.

"The Crown Prince" is in preparation at the Castle Square theater.

Next week's attraction at the Grand opera house will be the thrilling drama, "Paid in Full."

Miss Fritz Scheff heads the company coming to the Shubert in "The Mikado" Sept. 21.

"Love Among the Lions" will be the attraction at the Hollis beginning Sept. 21.

"The Gentleman from Mississippi" comes to the Majestic Sept. 21.

"My Man" has entered upon the last week of its engagement at the Colonial theater. Miss Mabel Taliaferro is an appealing figure as Edith, a young mother who cannot escape the consequences of a theft committed to provide food for her child. Other leading roles are exceptionally acted by Miss Anne Sutherland, Robert Drouet and Campbell Gollan.

"The Merry Widow" continues its highly colored and supremely tuneful career at the Majestic. The company and production are of highest quality, and the principals, Miss Mabel Wilber, Charles Meakins, R. E. Graham and Fred Frear, are all excellent.

HERE AND THERE.

George M. Cohan's new comedy, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," had its first performance Monday night in Hartford, Conn. The piece is a dramatization of George Randolph Chester's story of the same name, done into four acts.

Oscar Wilde's comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest," is to be revived in New York at Maxine Elliott's theater next Monday night by William A. Brady and the Messrs. Shubert. Among those who will appear in the play are Charles Richmond, who acted in the first American production at the Empire theater in 1905; Charles Cherry, who was associated with Henry Miller in the piece some years ago; Miss Chrystal Herne, who has also appeared in the play; Theodore Roberts, Frederick Esmolton and Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoine, who has not appeared on the stage for four years.

"The Storm," a melodrama of the Canadian northwest, by Langdon McCormick, was produced Monday evening in Washington. Tyrone Power played a leading role.

"THE BELLE OF BRITTANY."
"The Belle of Brittany," with Frank Daniels as the Marquis de St. Gaudier, opened at the Shubert theater with a special Labor day matinee. The cast was as follows:

Marquise de St. Gaudier. Frank Daniels
Raymond de St. Gaudier. Melvin Stokes
Compete Victoire de Casserole. E. D. Wood
Poquelin. Francis Learned
Old Jacques. Joseph A. Binham
Baptiste Bouillon. Wilmer Bentley
Toinette. Emma Francis
Mlle. Denise de La Vire. Florence Rother
Madame Poquelin. Annie Myers
Babette. Christine Nielsen

Naturally the funny Mr. Daniels was the center of attraction from the time of his first entrance and the singing of his first song, "Women Get the Best of It"—a humble argument against the suffragette movement—until the final drop of the curtain at the end of the second act. His curtain speech was done in typical Frank Daniels style and kept the house in a continual laugh.

Mr. Daniels has packed the play with fun of his own kind. Many of the most amusing quips are surely of his invention, and he goes through the play making the comical grimaces, posing absurdly and in every way being the popular comedian the public had packed the playhouse to see. If anything, Mr. Daniels' comedy appears to gain in effectiveness every time he appears here. There is a laugh in every shading of his rich voice.

Miss Christine Nielsen easily took second honors in the race for favor with the house. She has an excellent voice and an excellent opportunity for it. Moreover she is very pretty. The dancing of Wilmer Bentley and Miss Emma Francis was exceptionally good and was met with repeated cheers.

The story running through the piece can be detected, but is not allowed to interfere with dancing, singing or fun in any way. Poquelin, a suitor, has a mortgage on the chateau of the Marquis de St. Gaudier and a daughter whom he wishes to marry to Baptiste Bouillon, a Paris chef.

The marquis has no money and a son whom he wishes to marry to his rich ward. What could be more natural in the circumstances than for the marquis and the miller's daughter to fall in love with each other; the mortgage to get lost, causing convenient complications, and then turn up in time for the marquis and receive his blessing and his son, together with his question, "Tell me, am I good to you?"

There was a quaintness about much of the tone of the piece that was constantly pleasing. The settings around the old chateau emphasized this, and the music proved a delight throughout, for though unpretentious it was gay and tuneful at all times, and often highly melodious as in "The Clocking on Her Stocking," "A Little Cafe," and "Daffodil Time." The play has the air of being unusually full of graceful music, which was composed by Howard Talbot and Miss Mary Horne. "The Belle of Brittany" is here for two weeks.

B. F. KEITH'S.

Bothwell Browne, an impersonator of feminine types, well known in the West, entertained Bostonians for the first time Monday at B. F. Keith's theater and pleased with his skill in "The Broadway Belle," "The Pantaloon Girl," "The Fencing Girl of 1910" and an Egyptian characterization and dance.

Miss Eleanor Gordon and Theodore Friebus remained for a second week, appearing in "Helen's Husbands," a gay little sketch acted with a light hand by the talented players, assisted by Harry Brown. Clifford Walker had an entertaining monologue.

A quaint Dutch act was presented by Sam Chip and Miss Mary Marble called "In Old Edam," and they were roundly applauded for their singing and excellent comedy. Amy Butler and her company had a good singing act, comic acrobatics were indulged in by Lina, Moll and Sansone and Delilah exhibited feats of balancing. The R. A. G. trio have a good musical act and the Lavine-Cameron company make fun of physical culture.

"CHECKERS."

Henry Blossom's comedy, "Checkers," began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House Monday, with an excellent cast and good settings. The popular production of Arkansas life was cleverly impersonated by all the characters, each one seeming to have been especially fitted to their parts; the well selected costumes adding greatly to the performance, which was cordially applauded by a good audience.

Harry D. Beaumont played the part of "Checkers" with an assurance that showed the result of long and thorough training. Miss Florence Heaton as Pert Barlow portrayed a sweet, simple country girl with great ability. The role of her father, Adoniram Barlow, an abrupt, gruff old gentleman, was admirably carried out by Marshall R. Stevens. All the minor parts were also cast with good judgment.

The theme of the play, with its horse race, is too well known to patrons of the theaters to need retelling, it being a convincing, well-handled performance, awakening at times a pathos radically different from that usually brought forth at that theater. The reform of the once wayward youth, was shown entirely without the sensational side, sometimes thought necessary to portray.

"MARY JANE'S PA."
That original philosopher, Mary Jane's Pa, pleased not only little Mary Jane, but a large audience as well, at the Globe theater Monday evening. Miss Edith Ellis' charming comedy-drama tells the story of an irresponsible husband, who takes French leave of his wife and family and departs to see the world. Portia Perkins, the wife, bravely takes up the burden, moves to a small town in Indiana, and when the play opens, 11 years later, is found carrying on a printing establishment and newspaper and ardently supporting in the heat of a strenuous political campaign the claims of a candidate in whom she has more than a political interest.

On this scene drifts the recalcitrant husband, an out-of-the-box philosopher, who smiles at himself and the world, a trifle ashamed of his conduct, and yet telling of his long holiday with evident glee. Fully expecting that his wife will take him in and divide the fruits of her industry with him, he is somewhat taken aback when that energetic person allows him to remain only on condition that he take up the duties of cook and maid of all work in the Perkins establishment at the munificent wage of \$10 per month.

How little Mary Jane gradually twined herself into his affections and woke in him the dormant love of children and family, causing him to realize and rise to his responsibilities as a father and husband is the argument of the play, which depicts with quiet satire the mannerisms and foibles of the little country town's leading social lights. "Max Figma," in the title role, makes an almost impossible character, delightfully human and convincing. The transition from the careless vagabond, who cares not a whit for those to whom he owes duty and allegiance, to the man awake to his obligations and willing to make every sacrifice to fulfill them, is a masterful piece of characterization, bringing smiles and tears to the audience.

The Portia Perkins of Miss Helen Lackaye was a Junoesque personage, who could be gentle or militant as occasion demanded. Too much cannot be said of the work of Miss Dorothy McKay, whose Mary Jane was the most delightful and altogether real little girl seen behind the footlights here in a long time.

The printing house scene was realistic. Rome Preston, the candidate for office and incidentally for the hand of Mrs. Perkins, pines a story about the rival candidate and pits the power press out of commission, for fear that the latter's revenge may bring serious consequences to the woman he loves. Then comes the philosophic cook upon the scene, and husband and wife, working together, reset the story that means the downfall of the local boss. As the political parade files by the door of the office, they toil at the old discarded hand-press, while the ink printer's devil hand out copies to the marching column.

One of the biggest hits of the second act was the comic laughter of one Lewellyn Green, a creature of ink-smears and long hair. Good acting was not confined to the leading members of the cast. Link Watkins, who combined the activities of society reporter on the Clarion and stage driver, who draped his round figure with a fur coat which he was "keeping for a traveling man," perspired freely all through the play.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL."

The John Craig players on Monday revived at the Castle Square theater "The Circus Girl," the musical comedy that has already had such unusual runs at that playhouse. Many of those present were evidently familiar with the whole entertainment, yet for that reason seemed the more to enjoy the tuneful and comic events of the action. Often half the house would laugh in anticipation of a joke or a funny situation. "The Circus Girl" is certainly a repeater, for it is one that many of the audience evidently see again and again.

Miss Young seemed gayer than ever as Lucille and she sang with finest effect her "Little Piece of String" and a pretty swing song in which she swayed back and forth over the heads of the audience. Donald Meek was as laughable as of old as Biggs, whose desire for the wrestling prize cannot overcome his terror of the Terrible Turk.

George Hassell and Miss Colcord played their comic parts well, and Mr. Walker and Miss Binley added to the fun and tunefulness in their roles. Al Roberts again appeared in his funny impersonation of the police commissioner. Mr. Craig sang and capered as Dick. The large chorus was well drilled and the several novelties introduced for this revival went well.

COLUMBUS OUTLOOK BETTER.

COLUMBUS, O.—There is a prospect that the long-standing street car strike may be brought to a close today, when the executive committee of the carmen's union and E. K. Stewart, manager of the Columbus street railway, will hold a conference.

SEE PLAN TO BEAT MR. BEVERIDGE.

INDIANAPOLIS—Close observers of the political situation in Indiana say they begin to see the unfolding of a plot to retire Senator Albert J. Beveridge from the Senate, even if his own party succeeds in electing a majority of the next Legislature.

"THE ROUND-UP."
Western life in all its glamor of romance, comedy, tragedy and scenic picturesqueness, together with a pitched battle between a body of soldiers and Indians is realistically presented in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Round-Up" that opened a return engagement at the Boston theater yesterday afternoon.

Kapley Holmes as "Slim" Hoover, sheriff of Pinal county, Ariz., is thoroughly at home in the part of the valiant arm of the law, successful matchmaker but unsuccessful suitor. Echo Allen, about whom the love story is woven, is a character appealingly portrayed by Miss Grace Benham, while Miss Paula Gloy makes a charming Polly Hope. The part of Buck McKee, a Cherokee, is cleverly interpreted by Ogden Crane. The remainder of the cast is admirably chosen.

Local color is given in the play by the introduction of bucking bronchos, scouts and cowpunchers. The scenic effects are excellent. A feature is the remarkable mountain and desert scene where the mounted Apaches descend the precipitous heights in silent single file preceding the battle in which a galling gun is brought into action, and several hundred shots are exchanged. This scene went perfectly, and was greeted with applause and cheers. The cast:

"Slim" Hoover. Kapley Holmes
Jack Payson. Mitchell Harris
Dick Lane. Joseph M. Lothian
Bud Lane. Sidney P. Cushing
Jim Allen. Ernest Allen
Sage Brush Charlie. William Conklin
Fresno. S. L. Richardson
Shaw Low. James Ashburn
Parthenia. Jacques Martin
Buck McKee. Ogden Crane
Peruna. W. N. Bailey
Echo Allen. Grace Benham
Josephine. Mettie Edwards
Polly Hope. Paula Gloy

SOMETHING FOR ALL IN LABOR'S PROGRAM ON ITS OWN HOLIDAY

Scarcely a man, woman or child was unprovided for by the almost innumerable and widely varied entertainments and celebrations of Labor day. Public parades, picnics, field sports, games, political rallies, social gatherings and summer colony illuminations were the principal features of a program that occupied the attention of everybody from morning till night on Monday. Beside these accustomed entertainments for the day there was the Harvard-Boston aviation meet, which attracted nearly 100,000 spectators from all the nearby towns.

The biggest feature, exclusive of the aviation meet, was the labor parade by Boston unions, which turned out 10,000 marchers. The parade was declared by many to be the best ever held, and was an illuminating illustration of the strength of organized labor in Boston. There were 31 bands in line of parade.

It took just an hour and 15 minutes from the time the order to march was given at Beacon and Arlington streets at 10:25 a. m. until the last organization swung around the corner at the same point.

The parade was reviewed at the city hall by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and members of the city council, and at the State House by Gov. Eben S. Draper and members of the staff.

There were many unusual features in the parade. It was the first time that organized labor had recognized the women workers by giving their representatives staff positions.

The route of the parade was from Arlington street, by way of Beacon, Charles street, Park square, Columbus avenue, Dartmouth street, Dedham street, Shawmut avenue, Compton street, Washington street, School street and Beacon street to Charles street.

Chief Marshal Murphy reviewed the parade at Beacon and Charles streets and dismissed it a few minutes before 1 o'clock.

After the parade many of the unions held social and educational meetings at their respective headquarters.

In Brockton the day was celebrated by a parade by the Brockton Central Labor Union, which was the first held for 10 years.

In Quincy the first independent parade of organized labor was held. In previous years the local unions have joined in the Boston parade. The fact that there were enough labor unions to make a parade more than a mile in length was evidence of the growth of the labor movement in that city.

Veterans of the forty-seventh regiment, M. V. M., held a reunion Monday at the American House and elected officers for the ensuing year. The fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Association met in Lynn and elected officers. David Walker was chosen president.

With full military ceremonies a tablet to the memory of the eight members of the first battalion of marines who lost their lives during the insurrection on the island of Samar, Philippines, in 1901, was dedicated at the marine barracks of the Charlestown navy yard Monday afternoon.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF Trunk Fibr in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and bands, plain and creased. Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

At the Railway Terminals

The Association of Railway Gardeners left North station on a special train at 8:20 o'clock this morning for the purpose of inspecting the floral work at Montserrat, Brattle and Riverview stations on the Boston & Maine system.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road provided a 12-car special train yesterday for Unity lodge of Odd Fellows of Worcester en route to Boston and return for their annual outing.

J. I. Vernon, signal engineer of the eastern district, New Haven road, has a large force of mechanical men installing new layouts at Canton Junction on the Providence division.

The Southern railway private car 102, occupied by President Finley and family, passed through Boston last evening en route from Enfield, N. H., to Chicago via the Boston & Maine and New York Central roads.

Superintendent of Transportation J. O. Halliday of the New Haven road at New Haven, Conn., is at his Boston office for a few days, looking after the eastern district equipment.

The Fairbanks Scale Company is installing a pair of their latest Canadian patent 150-ton scales in an iron and concrete well at Mystic wharf for the Boston & Maine road.

Passenger Train Master Morse and Freight Train Master Hobbs of the Boston division, New Haven road, handled 17 special trains from South station to Atlantic yesterday for the Harvard-Boston Aero meet, using sleeping cars to meet a demand for the seventeenth special.

The Rock Island railway private car Rockmore, occupied by Vice-President More and party, passed through Boston last night en route from Chicago to Prides Crossing via the New York Central and Boston & Maine railroads.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road furnished a 12-car Pullman coach and baggage special train from North station at 5:30 o'clock last evening for the forty-third Ottawa Ontario regiment, en route home via the Boston & Maine and Grand Trunk roads.

Vice-President and General Manager Morris McDonald of the Maine Central road at Portland, Me., arrived at North station this morning in car 1600 over the Portland division of the Boston & Maine road on company business.

BURNS STATUE MODEL READY

Word has been received from Paris that the model of the proposed Robert Burns statue which Sculptor R. C. Brooks has made for the Burns Memorial Association of this city has been on view in his studios there and has caused much favorable comment.

August Lukeman of New York is putting the finishing touches on his model and the other sculptors, A. A. Weinman, John Massey Rhind of New York, William H. White, R. H. Rechia and H. Kison of Boston are well advanced with their designs. Hugh Cairns was asked to compete, but owing to several adverse votes passed by the association he declined to do so.

SCHOOLS

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BEST INSTRUCTION in shorthand, bookkeeping, penmanship and all business studies; positions for pupils; individual attention guaranteed; a thorough, practical, reliable and economical school; full term opens Sept. 6; call write or phone (EX. 760) for prospectus. COMER'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 830 Washington st., cor. Essex st., Boston. Evening session opens Oct. 3.

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

WILL OPEN A BOARDING DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS Over ten years of age on Sept. 25, 1910. Tel. Oakland 2425, or address applications 4861 LAKE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Agricultural Fair Dates

Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9—Connecticut at Hartford.
Sept. 6—Worcester Northwest at Athol.
Sept. 6 and 7—Housac Valley at North Adams.
Sept. 7 and 8—Highland at Middlefield.
Sept. 14, 15 and 16—Union at Blandford.
Sept. 15 and 16—Deerfield Valley at Charlemont.
Sept. 15 and 16—Worcester South at Sturbridge.
Sept. 20—Hampshire at Amherst.
Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23—Rockville at Rockville, Conn.
Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23—Vermont at White River Junction.
Sept. 21 and 22—Franklin County at Greenfield.
Sept. 23 and 24—Spencer at Spencer.
Sept. 27 and 28—Hillsdale at Cummington.
Sept. 29 and 30—Worcester County West at Barre.
Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1—Housatonic at Great Barrington.
Oct. 4 and 5—Suffield at Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 5 and 6—Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden at Northampton.
Oct. 7 and 8—Eastern Hampden at Palmer.
Oct. 11 and 12—Stafford at Stafford, Conn.
Oct. 12 and 13—Wyden at Westfield.

HOTELS

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Thoroughly Fireproof
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Overlooking Charles River, the Fenway and Commonwealth Avenue
10 minutes from Park Street Subway
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All outside rooms with private bath
Leases are now being made for next season
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Metropolitan Line Express, Turbine Steel
Steamships HARVARD & YALE
Week days and Sundays leave India Wharf,
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HIDDEN FORMULA

WOUND STRINGS FOR VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO AND DOUBLE BASS

An entirely original discovery has been made which is controlled and utilized by us in preparing Gut for "HIDDEN FORMULA" Wound Strings. The use of this "Hidden Formula" advances the process of String winding at once to a point where it is quite impossible to deliver anything but perfection, and those who use Wound Strings will find uniformity, perfect fifths, responsiveness, tone quality, and strength so scientifically combined that every emergency is anticipated when once the "HIDDEN FORMULA" Strings are placed upon an instrument.



One peculiarity of their preparation makes it necessary that the Gut upon which the wire is spun must be heavier than the Gut used in the manufacture of Strings by any other process, the thickness of the Gut being reduced without in any way changing its nature, but making it firmer and stronger, and obtaining by reduction its proper size. When the wire is spun upon it the Strings measure exactly the same size from end to end, just as if they had been made in a matrix, and their contour had been molded so accurately that a micrometer would show the measurements the same no matter on which part of the String it was placed.

The following Strings are offered to the finished musician, the critical amateur, and the laborious student:—

VIOLIN G STRINGS			
NO.	TEST WARRANT, PURE SILVER WOUND	EACH	DOZ.
105	G, wound with pure silver wire, good quality gut.....	\$.35	\$3.00
205	G, wound with pure silver wire, polished, better quality gut.....	.40	3.60
210	G, wound with pure silver wire, polished, best German gut, carefully stretched.....	.50	4.50
215	G, wound with pure silver wire, polished, fine Italian gut, carefully stretched.....	.75	7.20
220	G, wound with pure silver wire, burnished, finest quality Italian gut, carefully stretched.....	1.00	9.00
305	G, wound with pure silver wire, burnished, Italian gut, special tested, carefully stretched.....	1.25	12.00

VIOLA STRINGS			
NO.	G or 3d string, pure silver wound, selected gut, carefully stretched	EACH	DOZ.
200	G or 3d string, pure silver wound, selected gut, carefully stretched	\$1.00	\$9.00
200	C or 4th string, pure silver wound, selected gut, carefully stretched	1.25	12.00

VIOLONCELLO STRINGS			
NO.	G or 3d string, American, wound on fine quality Italian gut, stretched.....	EACH	DOZ.
100	G or 3d string, American, wound on fine quality Italian gut, stretched.....	\$.50	\$5.40
100	C or 4th string, American, wound on fine quality Italian gut, stretched.....	.60	6.60
200	G or 3d string, American, wound on Roman gut, carefully stretched, Test Warrant.....	1.00	10.20
200	C or 4th string, American, wound on Roman gut, carefully stretched, Test Warrant.....	1.15	12.00
300	G or 3d string, pure silver, wound on selected Roman gut, carefully stretched, Test Warrant.....	1.75	
300	C or 4th string, pure silver, wound on selected Roman gut, carefully stretched, Test Warrant.....	2.00	

DOUBLE BASS STRINGS			
NO.	A or 3d string, American wound, on finest gut, thoroughly stretched, Test Warrant.....	EACH	DOZ.
300	A or 3d string, pure silver wound, on finest gut, thoroughly stretched, Test Warrant.....	\$2.00	
201	E or 4th string, American wound, on finest gut, thoroughly stretched, Test Warrant.....	6.50	
201	E or 4th string, pure silver wound, on finest gut, thoroughly stretched, Test Warrant.....	2.50	
301	E or 4th string, pure silver wound, on finest gut, thoroughly stretched, Test Warrant.....	7.00	

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DRESS GOODS. In Both Stores.

Novelty Autumn Dress Fabrics,—many exclusive weaves and designs in the latest Paris shades.

Silk and Wool Cashmere. Colors:—Sable de Cambo, La Nuit, Le Crapaud, Le Faisane, Paton, La Pagn, La Crete, Le Hibou, La Grenouille, Le Soleil Levant, Le Mere, Le Geai, Le Papillon, L'Ergot, La Mare, La Pintade and Le Poussin. 1.25 per yard

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If your grocer will not supply you, write direct to us and we will ship you, express prepaid, east of the Mississippi, at the following prices:

1 Qt. 1.00 1/2 Gal. 1.85 1 Gal. 3.25

THE W. A. CASTLE CO. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Difficult Task

A Scotsman was hired by a Cheshire farmer. At breakfast one of the famous cheeses of the country was set before him.

His master left the Scot at table, and later, when he appeared for work, said to him:

"Sandy, you take a long time over breakfast."

"Troth, master," replied the Scot, "a cheese o' that size is nae so soon eaten as ye may think."—Exchange.

How to Clean Tatting

Tatting cannot be properly washed to look as good as new, for it is almost impossible to restore the picots to their natural shape.

Soak the pieces in gasoline and while wet dust them with cornstarch. Wrap them in a clean towel and leave them for several hours. Beat the towel lightly, lift out the lace and shake it free of starch.

Press the picots into shape and iron lightly on the wrong side.

FASHION BITS

Pink is preferred to blue for evening wear now. It is fashionable in chiffon, crepe and liberty silk.

The latest fad with women who have good figures is to fasten the belt in back instead of in front.

The combination of contrasting materials is a fashion greatly in favor at present.

For fur-trimmed costumes, boots with fur collars or fur welting down the front will be worn.

An effective theater or informal dinner dress is of changeable blue and pink taffetas. The skirt is made with the tunic banded in over a slightly full skirt.

French gowns are finished with large round collars of hand-embroidered batiste. Eyelet and open-work designs are seen in embroidered, laundered turnover collars.

Narrow black velvet ribbons are to be used in several rows as edge trimmings on afternoon gowns. Light-colored ribbon, from one to two inches wide, will be used on satin and chiffon evening gowns.

Cloche Hats

Their shape is that of a bell—and they are reminiscent of the mushroom hat of other days. In Paris these cloche-shaped hats have been enjoying a great popularity, and the advance notes for fall millinery hint of an autumn adoption.

There are many ways of trimming these bell-shaped hats. Ribbon with a huge bow at the back is very successfully used on many models. Then a collection of loops dropping from the center of the crown toward the back is another effective method, says the Philadelphia North American.

On some of the hats there appear little frills of lace, which are attached under the edges of the narrow brims and fall over the hair in a softening line that recalls the face frill of other days.

Saving a Petticoat

A good muslin petticoat rarely wears out at the top as quickly as it does its ruffle. When the edge of the embroidery frays cut it off in an even edge, hem on the narrowest hemmer of a machine, and add a ruffle of tulle or linen lace.

An expert on the machine can hem and sew lace at the same time. The lace should not be ruffled, but held in enough to prevent puckering.

Lining a Feature

Just now it is the lining of the gown and its girdle that are being emphasized to the shadowing of the rest of the toilet. The liking for veiled effects is responsible for the tendency; nothing must be garish or flaunting, but while rich color is hinted at, it must be softened by a misty film of one kind or another.

Kimono Overblouses

Chiffon and other sheer materials made up in the form of kimono overblouses are more favored than ever. While black is used to a considerable extent, bright colors are newer. One of the newest fabrics is a broadened crepe quite sheer.

FASHIONS AND

Handy Trunk Boxes for a Girl's Room in a Bungalow

SO many families spend their summers nowadays (or a part of each summer) in a simple bungalow in the country or in an idealized camp in the mountains that the problem of space to keep clothes, etc., is a most important one. Every girl who has some such home as this takes a keen interest in the arrangement of her own room and each one will plan some pretty scheme of decoration. When she comes to the question of how to take care of her clothes and small possessions generally she has reached the most difficult part of her work. These delightful little summer homes rarely have adequate wardrobe space and one has to devise schemes to help out, says the Montreal Star.

One very good arrangement is a kind of trunk covered with cretonne to match

the decorations of the room. It is not necessary to have a real trunk for this purpose; indeed, it is better to have a wooden box made like a trunk, for that is not so heavy. But the box should have trays, like a trunk, either as the ordinary traveling trunk is made or it may open in the front like a bureau trunk and have trays that slide in and out; but trays it must have to hold a girl's dainty summer muslin gowns.

These gowns can be kept much fresher if they are folded and laid out flat than if hung up, but they must not be piled on top of each other. Not more than two should go in one tray. When the box has been made by a carpenter the owner can easily cover it herself with the cretonne. It needs only to be tacked smoothly around and finished with a simple gimp. One of the trays might be arranged in small compartments to hold

collars, gloves, veils and other small accessories.

The girl who is having one of these "trunk boxes" made will find it very convenient to have a similar but much smaller one made to hold sewing materials and cover that with the same cretonne. It is a great comfort to have one's needles, thread, scissors, thimble and buttons ready for use at a moment's notice. Such a sewing box as this can be planned to fit exactly one's own idea as to what is the most convenient way to keep these various things. The girl can make an exact design of how she wants the box and have the carpenter copy it. If she has a sewing table in her city home, arranged according to her own ideas, she can copy the plan of that in this simpler fashion for the summer bungalow. A box is better for the country than a table, because it can be so easily picked up and carried out to the porch if one wants to sit there and sew.

NARROW STYLES OF FALL

Coats and skirts have straight up and down lines.



(From May Month Pattern Agency, 132 East 23d Street, New York.)

As shown by the above illustration, the fall and winter skirts will be much narrower and devoid of any flare whatever. In spite of the insistence of Paris, the American women will accept the hobble skirt only in a modified form. Coats will follow the same straight up and down line and be relieved by strappings. All the sleeve tops will be absolutely flat.

Fancy French Collars

The chic Parisienne is wearing dainty collars over her cotton coats, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, and these have neither lapels nor revers, but are trimmed flat, a fashion which permits of variety, since fancy collars, jabots or frilled plastrons may be worn with admirable effect. The simpler type of ninon or voile coat or tulle is very useful for seaside wear, especially in navy blue or black to wear with bright colored cottons of the simplest make.

Consider, for instance, the chic effect of an open kimono coat of navy blue voile or ninon—hemmed up with wide blue braid, or a band of silk, when worn over a frock of currant-red gingham, and accompanied by a big blue hat with dull red poppies or roses. Also observe the totally different aspect of this blue transparent coat when worn with blue and white spotted foulard, and a burnt straw with huge bows of blue ribbon and white wings.

Autumn Fabrics

Serges and chevots for one-piece dresses will be much in vogue. These are available in pin stripes and checks, and are very effective when combined with plain materials. Brass buttons are another mode of decoration.

Mohair, wool tussah, zibeline and diagonal weaves are also being shown in plain colors and in shaggy homespun effects. For suits they lend themselves to good lines, although little or no trimming is the most successful treatment. Let the perfection of cut and fit give the distinction for which every woman aims.

As for the colors, rich wood browns, blues, plaids and paisley tints are in the lead for daytime wear, while vivid, glowing colors for foundations, skillfully veiled with a softening tulle or net, are used for evening. And as a parting hint; black anywhere and everywhere.—Philadelphia North American.

Patent Leather Belts

Many of the new lingerie dress models show patent leather belts instead of the embroidered ones that might be expected.

Perhaps this is a forerunner of a return to the tailored ante-frilling styles; at any rate, it is welcome news for the maid whose patent leather belts have lain in idleness or been dedicated to tennis these many seasons.

Mostly they are black, but often they are edged with white or color, and really all shades are seen.

The buckles are nearly always square and of metal; the leather-covered buckles are no more. They are large, relatively speaking, and no tag end of leather protrudes beyond them; they really fasten the belt.

Jewels Match Costume

Jewels must match the costume. This is fashion's uncompromising verdict, or if they do not precisely match the shade or tone of coloring of the gown they must harmonize with it and express by their style of setting the meaning of the costume, says the Philadelphia Times.

With the new oriental embroideries, antique looking oriental jewelry is the rage, and colored stones of little value, are often set in very handsome mountings of gold or hammered silver, the rich effect being the thing and not the intrinsic value of the ornaments.

Ribbons for Bandeaux

There are painted ribbons in various delicate tones.

Metallic ribbons, studded with gleaming crystals, add much to the dressy evening costume.

There is a new and fascinating ribbon studded with peacock's eyes.

Others have baroque pearls, turquoises and other semi-precious stones inset.

Wire lattice work in gold or silver may be used with charming effect.

All these and many others are used to make bandeaux and filets.

Removing Mildew

A most effective method of removing mildew stains from linen is to rub soap on the spots, then chalk and lemon juice and bleach the garments in the sun.

CLOTHES FOR

Where the Englishman

AFTER all is said and done, the Englishmen dress the most comfortably for touring. While their headgear, at times, may appear a bit eccentric and the constant use of furs the year round seem a bit inconsistent, yet they have far more comfort in do the fashionable women of other countries who a-motoring they go, says a writer in the Chicago Record-Herald. The English woman takes some pleasure in outdoor life that riding in the auto one of her hobbies. She therefore sets about make herself as comfortably attired as possible.

American motor styles of the moment are less extreme than the ones prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic. There the scanty skirt short length is the only one seen, not only in wear in the motor car but for street and house as well. It is simply out of the question to appear graceful when entering a car with one of these extraordinary skirts binding the ankles; however, this matters little a trifle, for the comfort of the scanty ones is realized by the wearer once she is seated in the tonneau. The wind has less play than when full garments are worn and the comfort is much the same as one experiences when riding horseback.

There are all sorts of title bonnets that are considered smart as well as practical. Perhaps one that entirely covers the hair and fits like a frame made for it is the best style in general use. If the plain and about the face seems too severe, then it may be made as a tractive as one desires, by adding a broad flat brim, not unlike the Alsatian bonnet worn by the peasants of Alsace-Lorraine. If very broad effect is becoming, the bow can be arranged to almost any desired width; on the other hand, if a tri effect is preferred, the loops may be adjusted accordingly, with equally good results. The matter of ties is of little or no consequence, as married women use their veils in this particular capacity.

One of the smartest bonnets turned out is a natural color raffia. The crown is unusual, large to allow the hair to rest comfortably at the brim is shaped to the face with a flaring wire effect over the full crown. From the broad brim

Costumes for Finishing School Girls

SOME very dainty little fall frocks are just now making their appearance, worn with charming effect by the young girls who are getting together their wardrobes for the all term of finishing schools and universities. Some of the favorite materials and well suited to the temperamental of fall, is the soft, graceful-looking challie, which comes in so many pretty patterns and delicate color tones.

An always smartly dressed girl, who will off in a few weeks for one of the fashionable schools on the Hudson, wore at a matinee a tractive little frock of challie, having a ground sprinkled with rings and polka dots delicate coral, and with bands of coral silk, producing the effect of a tunic draped over rather plain skirt. While the skirt was not it was not extremely so, reflecting the more serious breadths of the fall styles. The bod was made with a yoke of tucked net and trimm with bands of the coral-toned silk. The sleeves being trimmed with platings of the silk. With this modish frock was worn a simple of fine straw, ornamented with flaring bows black velvet, the only touch of the coral to being the huge enameled heads of the two pins thrust through from the left side.—Portland Oregonian.

TIPS FOR KNITTERS

HOMER-KNITTED stockings can always be done pened upon to outlast several successive of machine-made hose. There are, however, many little devices by which old-fashioned knitters to increase still further the wearing capability of socks and stockings which were intended a very hard use.

One of the most effective methods consists in knitting a strand of silk into the substance the work when turning the heel or making a toe. The silk is used at the same time as the wool, the two strands being simply knitted together.

In choosing the silk, an exact match must, of course, be procured, if possible, so that the mixture is not visible from either the right or the wrong side.

This protection is much less noticeable than is the case if the heels and toes are darned with wool or silk after the stockings are finished and before they are worn. A favorite plan in bygone days where schoolchildren's hose were concerned was that of stitching a piece of chambray leather on the inside of the stocking or sock at the heel where friction is greatest.—San Diego Union.

Teaching Children to Work

Let me tell you how one ingenious mother taught her little girls to set a room in order, says a writer for an exchange. Like most children they were not very fond of work, so she invented this game to make it more attractive. She wrote on a number of slips of paper the name of some piece of furniture, or a part of the room, such as table, book-case, floor, etc., and then let each child draw a slip and put in order the article written on it. They were soon greatly interested over the slip they might draw, and before they realized it, the room was neat and tidy.

One of those children now grown to womanhood, told me recently that when she arranged a room she still classified the articles in her mind and found it much easier than when she worked heedlessly.

Plaits for Autumn

Accordion-plaited effects are again in favor, though the plaittings are done with softer fabrics and the lines are kept flat and straight on the figure. Accordion-plaited bodice and tea gowns have been included in many important trousseaus for the autumn.

THE HOUSEHOLD

MOTOR WEAR

goes in for comfort.

Boats a blue veil that is so arranged that it serves as a face shield or may be thrown back and tied in a bow at the nape of the neck. A blue veil is a better protector against sun and wind, though it is not always the most becoming nor the smartest.

Bonnets fashioned of raffia are attractive enough to wear on almost any outing. Like the bonnets, fitted bags of this material are advisable, since they do not rumple or crush and stand all sorts of hard usage without showing damage. The bags are lined with rubberized silk and are furnished with pockets for various articles required for the toilet during an auto tour.

A great many one-piece dresses are being used for wear in the motor car on long journeys. Such dresses are easily put on and save one much anxiety as to trimness. As everybody knows, the separate skirt and waist are forever parting company in the automobile. With the one-piece dress of heavy linen or mohair changes of linen collars and cuffs will keep it fresh and neat as the day it was first put on. Some of the most attractive auto dresses among the new offerings for fall are of rich plaids trimmed with pipings of plain materials and fitted with rather broad linen collars and cuffs with silk ties corresponding with the color of the pipings. All sorts of pretty schemes are possible with the large range of beautiful plain worsteds from which to choose.

Another item the English tourist considers important is the terra firma suit that is carried along and which is designed to do double duty of semi-dress for the hotel and street. A smart gown for this particular use is in cadet blue, sauntering, with a Japanese bodice printed in India patterns and colorings. The neck is cut square and the sleeves short, with dyed net undersleeves and guimpe. The style is ideal for traveling for the reason that it admits of a fresh guimpe and sleeves when necessary. There is also a jaunty little jacket with lapels and cuffs of the printed material. The coat closes at the side with two large buttons set with imitation malachite.

The Proper Way to Clean Furniture

There is a right and wrong way to clean furniture. The best way is the easiest. The willow whip should never be allowed to touch upholstered furniture, no matter how cheap the covering, for it only injures. The dust which sifts through the covering settles in the stuffing, and the sole action of the whip is to bring this dust to the surface in ridges. Future dusting on the outside fails to remove this. All furniture should be protected from the dust as much as possible.

When a room is swept all the lighter articles should be removed and the heavy ones covered closely. A whiskbroom and soft cloth should be then employed to remove the particles in the coverings. First, a good brushing with the broom, and then a thorough wiping with the cloth, which may be dampened if the fabric will stand it. The woodwork is then cleansed with a paint brush, followed by a damp cloth.

The dust which sifts through to the stuffing and springs never shows itself, and while some housekeepers may object to leaving it undisturbed all the whipping in the world would not get it out aside from ruining the cloth.

A good furniture polish for ordinary use may be made by mixing three parts of linseed oil and one part of turpentine. Use a piece of cloth or fine flannel and apply to the surface of the furniture, then rub in well with a pad of wool. Another plan is to use equal portions of turpentine, linseed oil and vinegar.

STYLISH VEILS

The filmy veil has become so modish and has so far ousted the heavy mesh that surely the latter will have a long rest, says a Paris correspondent. This light, dainty film on the face is much more becoming to every woman than the coarse, heavy kind, and since women have found out what they have been looking for, they are not going to abandon it so easily. The patterns are rather large, and the prettiest are in squares. However, there is no rule, for the cobweb is equally fashionable and becoming. In Paris, no matter how huge the hat may be, the veil is fastened on as only the Frenchwoman knows how.

It takes a long time and a great deal of patience to get the veil to be neat, not a bag here or lie in folds there, but, once gained, the ensemble is gratifying not only to the wearer, but to those who look at her, for there is a certain neatness and elegance in such a veil that could never be gained without it, no matter how waxen the hair in arrangement, for the outline is sure to be clear cut and attractive.

The black veil is most stylish, but many fashionables always order veils the exact dye of their dress or hat. Many persons think that colored veils are younger in effect than black ones, and this is perhaps the case.

Care of Rugs and Carpets

A surprisingly large proportion of persons who own fine rugs and carpets do not give a thought to their care and preservation beyond a hard sweeping (which rugs should never have), or a hard beating (which rugs seldom survive). Dip the broom with which your good carpets are to be swept in clean hot suds once a week, which prevents the wire-like stiffness that tears at the face of floor coverings. Beat rugs on the wrong face and sweep them on the right face. A sponge dipped in oxgall or ammonia and water will remove ordinary spots, if carefully applied, and you will find that slightly moistened bran will probably restore dull spots in rugs or in carpets. Sometimes damp soot is blown down from the chimney. If it falls on the carpet, cover the spots thickly with salt, and then brush up immediately. This will cause no injury to the carpet or rug.—House and Garden.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

NEGLIGEE WITH FANCY COLLAR.

The negligee that is made with a big fancy collar is always a becoming and attractive one. This model also can be made with fancy sleeves or plain ones as liked. It extends well below the hips in conformity with the latest style but it is very simple, the fulness at the waist line being confined by ribbon or a belt. Dotted batiste with trimming of embroidery makes this one but all materials that are used for negligees are appropriate, and challis and the pretty washable silks are much liked as well as lawns and batistes. Many of the cotton crepes are charming, too, both the colored and white ones, and there are some Japanese varieties that are exceedingly handsome.

The negligee is made with fronts and back, there being shoulder and underarm seams only. It is finished with hems at the front edges. The fancy collar is joined to the neck. Both the pointed and the long sleeves are cut in one piece each but the long ones are gathered into bands or cuffs. The belt is designed to be arranged over the waist line and to serve as a stay for the garters.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 24 or 27, 4½ yards 32 or 3 yards 44 inches wide, with 4 yards of insertion and 5½ yards of edging.

The pattern 6674 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure and can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FIVE-GORED PETTICOAT.

Well shaped petticoats are necessary, if gowns are to make a desirable appearance. This one is cut in conformity with the latest fashions. It can be made from silk, lingerie material or from mercerized fabrics and can be trimmed with a circular or a gathered flounce or it can be made plain. Some girls like a perfectly plain back and the full inverted plaits or the back gores can be cut after the habit style, but there are other girls who like slight fulness, and the petticoat can be gathered if preferred. Darts in the side gores mean perfectly smooth fit over the hips.

The petticoat is made with front, side and back gores. When the circular or gathered flounce is used it is arranged over the lower edge. When the full back is liked, the upper edges of the back gores are gathered. The petticoat can be finished with an underfacing or with a belt, as preferred.

For the 16-year size will be required 3½ yards of material 24 or 27, or 3½ yards 38 inches wide, 4½ yards of insertion, 3½ yards of edging to trim as shown in the front view; 3 yards of embroidery and 2 yards of insertion to trim as shown in the back view.

The pattern, 6755, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age and can be had at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

CHICKEN A LA BALTIMORE.
Take two small spring chickens, split open down the back for broiling, wash thoroughly outside, and wipe the inside with a damp cloth. Cut into points, season well with salt and pepper, dip into beaten egg, then into fine and well dried bread crumbs, lay in a well buttered baking pan inside up, pour a little melted butter over them and bake in the oven for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve with cream sauce made from the drippings and garnish with thin crisped slices of bacon and tiny corn oysters. To make the latter, grate a dozen ears of tender green corn, taking care to get none of the cob. Add to the grated corn two large tablespoons flour, the yolks of four eggs, well beaten and salt and pepper to season. Mix well. Have ready a pan with equal portions of lard and butter piping hot. Take up a spoonful of the batter about the size of an oyster and drop from the spoon into the hot fat. Brown quickly. The mock oysters should be nearly an inch thick.

CARROTS A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL.
Take young carrots, butter, parsley, pepper, salt and a squeeze of lemon juice. Trim some small young carrots and boil them, and when nearly done drain off the water. Toss them in plenty of butter till quite tender, adding during the process some finely chopped parsley, the squeeze of a lemon and pepper and salt to taste.

CHEESE CUSTARD.
Beat up four eggs, add half a cupful of boiling milk, three heaping tablespoons of grated cheese, seasoning of

salt, papper and red pepper; divide into some small buttered timbale molds, stirring all the time, so as not to let the cheese settle. Stand the molds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within half an inch of the top; simmer very gently until set. Serve on rounds of toast.

CASSEROLE DISHES.

Cooking by means of the casserole does not require special recipes. It merely means slow cooking in a covered earthenware dish, especially designed for this purpose, in the oven, in place of on top of the stove at a higher and less even temperature. Or, where a gas stove is used with a heat distributor on top, the casserole may be placed on one of the back lids and the article cooked as slowly as if in the oven. Over cooking is preferable, however. Almost all vegetables, all stews, many warmed-over dishes and some desserts may be cooked in this way with a gain in result. It takes more time, but it saves flavor and food and many steps. Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, onions, peas, beans and all canned vegetables are far more delicious cooked in this way. Irish stew becomes a glorified French entree, a poor man's rice pudding a rich man's dish.

TOMATO CATSUP.

One peck of ripe tomatoes; wash, slice and stew until very tender; rub through a colander to remove skins and seeds; return to the kettle and add two tablespoons each of salt and black pepper, three tablespoons each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice and one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; boil slowly until thick, stirring regularly to prevent scorching. Set off the fire and stir into it two quarts of good vinegar; put into catsup bottles and cork. Will not require sealing.

SAUERKRAUT.

This variety of pickled cabbage, so dear to the German heart, has been pronounced very wholesome by those versed in the chemistry of foods. To prepare it in small quantities for home use, shred fine some white cabbages and put in a stone jar or wooden tub, sprinkling between the layers a handful of salt and half tablespoonful cream of tartar. Put some of the big outside leaves of the cabbage on top, add a little water, place a cover on the jar with a weight on it, and keep in a warm temperature. In a week or two the sauerkraut will be ready for use.

Women Happiest Who Have Work to Occupy Their Time

WHICH women are the happiest? Without doubt those who have their time fully occupied, says the Victoria Colonist. They have discovered this for themselves, and are no longer content to sit at home doing nothing, waiting in idleness for the husband who may never come. One hears on all sides of girls who have found fresh outlets for their energies. And is not their move a wise one? It seems hardly fair that one sex alone should enjoy the pleasure and satisfaction associated with regular employment.

But there has been a good deal of talk just lately about the restlessness of women.

Domesticity has been held up as a disappearing virtue. A good many people still keep to the old-fashioned notion

that a girl's place is in her own home, which she should only leave to get married. They ignore the fact that many a girl has neither the wish nor the opportunity for marriage.

Parents, too, have a way of forgetting their children have grown up. Though they may have several daughters, one of whom is quite capable of fulfilling all the home duties, they are loth to let any of the girls leave their care and protection to join the busy world of workers. It is not easy for an older generation of things to reconcile itself to a new order of things.

For the girls who, remaining contentedly at home, marry thence to find their natural occupation in their own households, it is all very well. But what sort of future have those others who,

unmarried and no longer in their first youth "find hockey exhausting, dances disappointing, and the world rather empty?"

No wonder the unoccupied woman is restless! She is likely to remain so until she achieves her object of having something to do, when she will no longer deserve the epithet. More posts are being thrown open to her; woman's field of work is being widened in all directions. If a girl of the leisure classes chooses to take up dressmaking, millinery or gardening, it no longer causes comment; and it is no unusual thing to hear of a refined and cultured young woman learning dairy work, cow milking and butter making at some agricultural college in the old country, and in almost all large towns, both in England and in the colonies, studying shorthand and typewriting with a view to secretarial engagement.

Any escape from a life of idleness? Of course the chief difficulty is to settle on what sort of employment to take up, especially when one has no particular tastes or talents. Some have said it would be a good thing for the daughters of a family to take a more active part in the work of the house itself. Another idea discussed is that every girl during her last year at school should be allowed to specialize on some branch of knowledge or skilled labor, which will prepare her for making her own living, if necessary, or at any rate provide her with an interest and occupation.

To Preserve Flowers

One of the best ways to preserve freshly cut flowers is to place them in a vase filled with fresh water, in which a little charcoal has been steeped or a small piece of camphor dissolved. The vase should be set upon a plate or dish and covered with a bell-shaped glass. Around the edge of the glass a little water should be poured, so that the air will be excluded.

Browned Flour

Flour that has grown old can be used effectively and well by sifting several times and putting it into shallow pans and browning it well in a hot oven. Such flour is especially good for fruit cake, gingerbread, spice cake, brownbread and all kinds of dark gravies.

Will Give Good Polish

A few drops of paraffine added to the shoe blacking will impart a good polish to shoes, even though they are damp. It also acts as a preservative to the leather.

Care of Rubber Plants

There is nothing easier to raise than the rubber plant. Give it plenty of light and wash the leaves with soapy water occasionally and wipe them always with a damp cloth so they are clean from dust and able to breathe freely.

Wet the earth well, but not enough to rot the roots. That is the trouble with rubber plants and ferns. They must have enough to drink and good large pots to grow in; also the leaves refreshed and clean so they can breathe freely, after which they require no more care.

Fresh Footwear

Low shoes are worn far into the autumn by women who prefer them, but the woman who attends to smartness in dress details sees to it that the footwear is fresh and new with the beginning of the autumn, whether the shoes be low or high, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Half-worn low shoes, which have done duty all summer, will spoil the effect of the crisply pressed wool suit and new fall hat completely, and it is really not an extravagance to purchase new low shoes in September, for they will come in very agreeably with the first warm days next April, before the summer supply of low footwear is provided.

Gingham Gowns

Ginghams with grounds of gray or of the "blond" shades seen in cloths, lend themselves particularly well to combination with bright plaids, and some charming frocks of these tones are made up with flowered, striped or plaid materials, piped with brilliant blue, red or green, to which are added other accents, such as a belt or stiff little bows of the same brilliant tone.—Harpers Bazar.

Fasten Each Plait

Going away in haste one has no time to baste the plaits of her skirts in place. With paper clips fasten each plait in place at the bottom and fold neatly in suit case and you will find no need of pressing on arriving at your destination.

Makes Polish Last

Add a tablespoonful of left-over starch and a tablespoonful of turpentine to the stove blacking before applying it. It will not only polish more easily, but last much longer.

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NOW THE TUBE SKIRT

The "tube" skirt, a fashion heralded a half-year before the hobble skirt made its debut, now threatens to supplant its younger sister, according to a London Daily News cablegram from Paris.

The tube skirt is described as long, circular and clinging, and almost as uncomfortable to trip about in as the hobble skirt.

With all these qualifications French dressmakers are asking why not the tube. And the cablegram further states that American visitors in Paris are answering the question in favor of the tube skirt in their fall and winter clothes purchases.

Among other fashion announcements from Paris, via the cable, are the facts that fashionable shades will be browns, grays and blues; empire waists and kimono sleeves; an Eton tendency in coats, and fur-trimmed tapestry for skirts.

Salt and Vinegar

Salt, moistened with vinegar, will remove burn marks from enameled sauce pans and dishes, but they should be soaked in cold soda water for a few hours first to loosen the stains.

Everybody's Magazine

Good, Substantial, Wholesome Reading

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It. Lincoln Steffens. Law and Order. A Story. In a Far Township. Verse. Lassoing Wild Animals in Africa. I. The Man Who Ran Away from New York. A Story. The Water Mark. A Story. Bringing in the Fleece. The Corner. A Story. In One Sole Place. Verse. The Women of Tomorrow. II. I'll Never Go Home Again. Verse. The Life-Tale of Pearl McRoy. A Successful Wife. (Conclusion.) The Greedy Game of Getting Things Through. Little Stories of Real Life. Straight Talk. A Row of Books. Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CASH AND ACCOUNT SYSTEMS

The advantage of either depends on the woman.

DEAR me," said the woman who advocates the account system, "I always have believed in paying my accounts by the month and have in the past jeered at those who pay cash, but there is something to be said on their side of the matter after all."

The other woman, who was a cash person, smiled. "Been getting an extra big bill, I expect."

"Indeed, I have," was the reply, "I would not have believed it possible for an account made up of small items to mount up to so much. Look, not one thing above \$15 and the total over \$100."

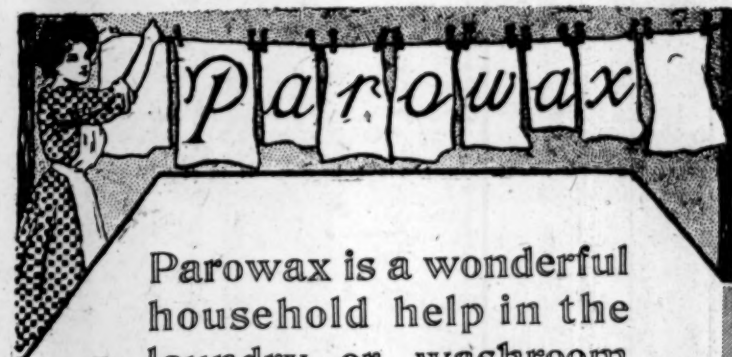
"The sales have tempted you evidently," was the cash person's comment. This little conversation throws a side light on the matter so vital to all housekeepers whether accounts should be paid monthly or whether cash should be paid for everything. Ordinarily the careful, conscientious woman can tell almost a dollar what her account will be, but when there are sales on every hand it is much more difficult. The trouble is

that she buys because of the price, not because the article is actually needed.

"I should like to buy these socks for the children. They are so cheap," said an aunt to the father of a large little family. "Don't do it," was the wise answer; "if you had six children you would find that you must never buy things because they are cheap or because you are tempted, but only when you absolutely have to."

There lies the secret of economy—buying things only when you have to. Buying for future wants is a great way of spending money. And that is where the cash person agrees—she buys only what she has to, for she has not the money to spend on things for an uncertain future.

But then again the account person has something to be said on her side. It is often wise to look ahead a little and take advantage in the cut in prices. There is much to be said on both sides of this cash versus accounts question. The truth of the whole matter is that it all depends upon the woman.



Parowax is a wonderful household help in the laundry or washroom

Parowax saves time and labor in washing and lengthens the life of the clothes.

It loosens every atom of dirt in the fabric and makes hard, destructive rubbing unnecessary. It is especially good for washing the finer clothes.

You simply put one-half teacup of shaved Parowax and the usual quantity of shaved soap into the boiling hot water in the boiler.

Afterward, rinse the clothes thoroughly in warm water and they will come out clean and white as when new. Parowax leaves no odor in the clothes.

To protect the user, the trade-mark "Parowax" has been given to the grade of Pure Refined Paraffine sold by this Company for years. This absolutely pure paraffine has been used all these years for sealing jellies, etc., and for washing and ironing.

Directions on package. Dealers everywhere sell Parowax.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

*Advanced
Fall Patterns of
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97 Summer St., Boston

OPENING OF SCHOOLS IN SUBURBS REVEALS GROWING ROLL CALL

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The fall term of the public schools opened this morning with a large increase in the number of pupils and many changes in the teaching corps.

The congestion which existed in the Jonas Perkins school at East Braintree will be relieved by the opening of the Abraham Lincoln school.

This last addition to school buildings will be in charge of Miss Sarah A. Perry. Two assistant teachers have been selected, Miss Inez Rogers of Provincetown and Miss Mary G. Hall of Rockland, Me.

At the high school L. Paul Chapin of Lewiston, Me., has been elected head master. New assistant teachers are James Smalley, Jr., of Fall River, Miss Lena Paul of Auburn, Me.; W. H. Andrews of Middleboro, Miss Freda Wing of Milton and Miss Charlotte Norton of Somerville.

At the Monaquot school Miss Lela Smith, of Quincy, will be the principal's assistant and Miss Isabel M. Wilde of Malden will teach the fifth grade.

The new master of the Noah Torrey school is William G. Currier of Cumberland, R. I., and Miss Hilda Hedberg of Brookline is assistant.

Miss Florence Leavitt of Sanford, Me., is the only new teacher at the Pennington school.

QUINCY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

QUINCY, Mass.—When the public schools opened today there were 162 regular teachers and four special teachers.

The Adams, Cranch and Willard schools will have new masters. Arthur S. Townsend will have charge of the first-named school and Henry L. Upton the Willard. There have been several changes in the high school corps.

The enrollment is expected to be a very large one. Most of the schools are taxed to their utmost capacity, and some are overcrowded, particularly the Coddington, Washington, Adams, Wollaston and Quincy schools.

WAKEFIELD TO ENROLL 3000.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—A record enrollment of 3000 children is expected when the schools open here Wednesday. The first year class of the high school will be the largest in its history, having 130 pupils, and the large number (114) who have made freehand and mechanical drawing a part of their course of study will make it necessary for the drawing teacher, Miss Amy Butterfield, to give two whole days of her time to the high school.

The high school will have two new instructors, Charles R. Cressett, who will take charge of the business course, and L. H. Thayer, who will teach French and German. There have been a few changes among the grammar school teachers, and Miss Mildred Ruggles of this town will succeed Miss Maude Phelps as principal of the Montrose building. Numerous repairs have been made in all the schoolhouses and another room in the high school building fitted up for the use of the commercial department. The Hamilton school has complete new heating, ventilating and plumbing systems.

Principal Ross Varden of the Greenwood school is making preparations for the first exhibition by his pupils of the products of their school gardens. In connection with the exhibit stereoscopic views of a score or more of the best gardens will be shown in the evening in the school assembly hall.

READING'S NEW TEACHERS.

READING, Mass.—The public schools open Wednesday. There will be three new teachers at the high school—Miss Eleanor Yorkman, Latin; Miss Dorothy Dey, French and German, and Miss Henrietta Sperry, history. Superintendent Harry T. Watkins' success in inducing the school board to increase the salaries of the teachers of the lower grades is largely due to the fact that the only grammar school teacher to resign this year was Miss Miriam Clarke of the first grade at the Union Street school.

Miss Hazel Wilcox, a graduate of Miss Lucy Wheelock's kindergarten school, will be her successor. The Reading school board has secured a new supervisor of music in Arthur H. Poyer of Ipswich, former Supervisor Albert E. Brown resigns to go to the Lowell normal school. The new school which is being built on Lowell street to replace the building destroyed by fire will be ready in about two months.

MEDFORD SCHOOL COURSES.

When Medford's school children enter the schools at the opening Wednesday they will find that the courses of study in almost all the grades and in the high school have undergone radical change, and that hereafter much more attention will be given to the studies which fit for mercantile pursuits. While at the same time the college courses will not be diminished in efficiency.

The study of geography, reading and arithmetic has all been worked over with a view to giving the children who do not intend entering high school a more thorough training. At the same time the change also better prepares those pupils who do continue into high school.

This year will be started the new high school courses in domestic economy and household economics under the direction of Miss Laura P. Patten who has been in charge of the department of chemistry at the high school. Instruction for the young women in household sanitation, ventilation, economics, architecture and arrangement of the home together with a thorough course in the elements of household care will be given. The teaching of cooking will be taken up in the ninth grade.

This year, also, more attention will

SOME KINDS OF SEAWEED COST MORE BY THE TON THAN COAL

Newly-Discovered Uses for the Plant Result in Companies Being Formed to Exploit Its Commercial Value as Fertilizer and Various Other Uses.

Seaweed of some kinds today brings a higher price per ton than coal. So many new uses have recently been discovered for it that companies are being organized to gather, prepare and sell various kinds of sea plants. It is also being imported from abroad in considerable quantities, according to an article in a new York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company publication, The Fall River Line Journal.

At present a number of men in Maine are considering forming a company for gathering and treating kelp for sale as a fertilizer. A farmer who accidentally left some of the seaweed on his hay field over winter noticed that the grass grew much thicker the next year in the place that had been covered. A chemical analysis showed that the plant contained a large amount of nitrogen in the proper condition to be of value as a fertilizer.

Experiments are now being conducted to determine the relative value of kelp which has been treated in various ways and that which is simply placed on the land after drying.

From seaweed, when reduced to ashes, are gained some of the most beneficial preparations in use today. Some of these are iodine, bromine, hydrolic acid,

iodides of sodium, mercury, potassium, magnesium and calcium. From it are extracted coloring matters, volatile oils, and several of its ingredients are used in photography.

It is further employed in the packing of glass, china and other brittle wares, for packing furniture, stuffing pillows, mattresses and in upholstery. The claim is made that furniture stuffed with seaweed is kept free from moths and other insects, owing to its salty flavor.

This weed is one of the best non-conductors of heat and is used in the insulation of refrigerators and the like.

Until a year ago not even the laver, one of the common varieties of seaweed along the coast, had even been introduced for making soups. A small tong of the Chinese who had been employed in the shoe factories of North Adams for many years, had always imported this species in bulk from their home country, unaware of the fact that it could be obtained in abundance along the Massachusetts coast.

One type of sea moss has long been used along the Atlantic coast for eating purposes, however. This is the "farina" which is used for making puddings, usually known as blanc mange.

be given to the equipment and teaching of subjects in the commercial department than in former years and vocational subjects will be carried much farther in advance than in the past.

During the summer months, children who failed for promotion in the grades between the fifth and ninth, were given special instruction in the summer schools held at the Center school building. Examinations show that 100 of these succeeded in passing and will be admitted a grade in advance of the grade which they would otherwise have entered.

During the summer, also, the new walks have been laid out about the high school building and grounds, replacing the old walks and laying out many new ones. For this work the city has expended about \$1000.

Another innovation will be the placing of the first grade of all schools on half time, pupils attending only one of the two daily sessions. There are no kindergarten in Medford and the school authorities believe that a teacher by having fewer pupils for half a session will be able to advance them more rapidly than by having a larger number of pupils for the two sessions daily.

Many changes have been made in the teaching force during the summer and become effective with the opening of the schools. Miss Marion L. Peabody, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, has been appointed assistant instructor in music, succeeding Miss Emma A. Perkins, resigned. Miss Selma C. Moller of Cambridge, a graduate of Radcliffe and Columbia University, has been elected an instructor in the English department. Miss Celia McCarthy of Groveland, a graduate of the Salem normal school and of Bryant & Stratton's commercial school, and a former teacher in the Haverhill schools, has been elected an instructor in the reorganized commercial department.

Robert L. Cummings of Portland, Me., a graduate of the Gorham, Me., normal school and a former teacher in the Melrose high school, has been elected an instructor in mathematics and English. Miss Marion Berry of Westbury, R. I., a graduate of Wellesley College, has been elected master's assistant in the new Lorin L. Dame building. Miss Carrie M. Tozier has been promoted to an instructor in the high school.

Galen W. Flanders of New Britain, Conn., a graduate of Bridgewater normal school, has been elected principal of the Center and Washington schools, succeeding John B. Helbard, who resigned to become principal of the Newton technical high school. Miss Adelaide Herriott, formerly of the Everett school, has been elected principal of the Cradock school, succeeding Miss Goldie Smith, resigned. Miss Laura D. Ward of Springfield, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, has been elected principal of the Osgood school in the Wellington section.

Miss Elizabeth D. Berry of Malden, a graduate of the Salem normal school, has been elected teacher of the eighth grade at the Lorin L. Dame school. Miss Laura E. Patten, of the Rainsford's Island school, a graduate of the Plymouth normal school, has been elected teacher of the eighth grade at the Brooks school. Miss Miriam P. Clarke of Medford, who has been teaching at Reading has been made teacher of the second grade Tufts school. She is a graduate of the Lowell normal school. Miss Alice C. Reed has been transferred from the Franklin school as teacher of the third grade at the Everett school.

Three former Melrose teachers will also start to work in the Medford schools this year. Miss Emma McCully has been appointed to succeed Mrs. Mary Smith in grade one at the Cradock building, Miss Marion Goodwin will be teacher of grade one at the Tufts building, and Miss Marie Pierce teacher of the ninth grade at the Center school.

WHITMAN ROLLS GROWING.

The public schools began today the fall and winter term. There are only a few changes in the teaching force and the attendance at the schools is larger than last year.

MIDDLEBORO SCHOOL CLOSED.

The public schools opened today with a large attendance. The school committee voted not to reopen the school in the Neymarket district, but will locate

the pupils from that part in some of the central schools. The residents petitioned for the opening of the school. Miss Margaretta A. Wallace of Morristown, N. Y., has been elected a teacher in the South Middleboro school in place of Miss Prescott who recently resigned.

The Anthony Hough school at Houghs Neck will not be ready for occupancy for one month. When opened it will relieve the congestion at the Coddingtown school.

A new schoolhouse is soon to be erected at Montclair and another structure will replace the present Wollaston schoolhouse. This action is expected to relieve the conditions existing at the Quincy and Wollaston schools.

During the coming year it will be necessary to erect another schoolhouse in the vicinity of Bigelow park, and this will relieve the Washington and Adams schools.

MALDEN TEACHER RESIGNS.

Miss Jessie Barber, a teacher in the Faulkner school of Malden, has resigned to take a course in domestic economy in Columbia University. Miss Lena B. Reynolds of the same school and Miss George Hall of the Broadway school, have resigned to accept positions elsewhere. The vacancies will be filled by the school board at their next meeting.

FRUITER BARELY MISSES A WRECK FLOATING AT SEA

Narrowly avoiding a collision with a derelict on the southern coast was the experience of the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Farragut, which arrived this morning from Jamaica. The liner was about off Brunswick, Ga., in lat. 30-51 north, lon. 78-24 west, when Second Officer Penderton, who was on the bridge, made out in the gathering darkness, the break of the sea over the bottom of the wrecked craft, according to the officer's story. The fruiter was almost on top of the derelict but by quickly jamming the wheel down to starboard, the Farragut swept past the danger with a few feet to spare.

Captain Carlson immediately sent a wireless message to Charleston giving the location of the obstruction in order that other vessels might be warned.

The Farragut came from Port Antonio and Port Morant, bringing a cargo of 32,190 bunches of bananas, 409 bags of coconuts, 16 barrels and a box of limes. Among the saloon passengers were Mrs. S. D. List, wife of the manager of the company at Port Antonio, and three children; Miss Madsen, Miss Cecile Cotter, Miss Gladys Cotter, Miss G. Cotter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gurdy and two children, John Connor and C. Eldridge.

Included in the cargo of the steamer Esparta, in port from Port Limon, Costa Rica, were four packages of ancient pottery from Cartago. The specimens are said to be the best ever brought out of Costa Rica and include many beautifully carved pieces.

INVITES OFFICIALS TO A CLAMBAKE

Councilor Walter S. Glidden has invited Gov. Eben S. Draper, his military staff and the members of the Governor's council, with a few other friends, the party to number 36, to be his guests at a clambake at Providence, R. I., next Thursday. The party is to leave the State House at 10 a. m. in automobiles and to return to this city in the evening.

REP. C. M. GARDNER NOT TO RUN.

WESTFIELD, Mass.—It became known definitely today that Representative Charles M. Gardner will not be a candidate for renomination to the state Legislature from the twelfth Hampden district. The names of Harry B. Putnam, J. D. Cadle and G. E. Austin have been mentioned as possible successors to Representative Gardner.

Mr. Gardner is master of the Massachusetts grange and a member of the dairy bureau of the state board of agriculture. His duties in connection with these two offices are said to demand so much of his time that Mr. Gardner believes it best not to go to the State House again this year. Mr. Gardner is a Republican and has served two years.

POLITICAL FIGURES WATCHED TODAY IN TWO STATE BALLOTS

(Continued from Page One.)

dies for pressing questions which the other parties have failed to solve.

The two-day political conference of the Massachusetts socialist clubs, held annually on the eve of the convention, closed last evening with a meeting of the delegates at the party headquarters in Park square. The regular session of the conference in the afternoon at Paine hall was occupied with the party platform for 1910.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the United States government not to interfere in the revolutionary struggle in Russia and Mexico; against the extradition of Julius Wexsol of Squantum demanded by Russia; against the usurpation of the legislative power by the courts, and demanding that Congress and legislatures restrict the courts from questioning the constitutionality of laws properly enacted, calling for equal suffrage for all adult men and women. The platform of the Socialist party was decided upon, and it will probably be adopted at today's convention.

Brookton is one of Massachusetts' leading cities in the socialist movement. It has had a socialist mayor for three years in Charles H. Coulter. Daniel A. White, who was nominated today as the socialist candidate for governor, has long been interested in the trades union movement and is at present associated with Eugene V. Debs as a national organizer of the socialist party. Mr. White ran for Governor last year on the same ticket and at other times has run for various offices under the socialist banner, among them being that of representative from Brookton to the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. White is a shoemaker.

The Democratic state legislative committee will go to Worcester late this afternoon to continue its campaign work there. Those who are scheduled to make the trip are Frederic J. Macleod, chairman of the Democratic state committee, Representative Thomas F. Riley, chairman of the legislative campaign committee, John F. McDonald, David B. Shaw, T. T. Callahan, J. A. Parks of Fall River, C. A. Dean of Wakefield and W. H. O'Brien of ward 16, Boston.

CONCORD, N. H.—The eye of the political world today is to an extent fastened on New Hampshire not only for the fact that the state is holding the first primary election in its history, but also because there is one of the merriest fights of the political records of the state to be decided in the race for the gubernatorial nomination, between a progressive and a regular.

From the public view-point, Senator Robert Bass, the progressive candidate for Governor, appears to be strongest in the country districts, while Bertram Ellis, the regular candidate, seems to be strongest in the cities.

As there is no contest in the Democratic ranks the Democratic vote is expected to be small, the leaders estimating it at about 12,000 out of the normal vote of 35,000. The normal Republican vote is about 53,000, of which is expected 40,000 votes.

WATCH VERMONT FIGURES TODAY.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The election today of Lieutenant-Governor Mead of Rutland to full governorship over Charles D. Watson of St. Albans, his Democratic opponent, together with all the other Republican candidates with the exception of a few senators and representatives, is claimed and conceded by both the Republican and Democratic managers.

While in agreement on the main result they differ considerably on the size of the Republican victory, and in that question lies the principal interest in the biennial election.

The Republican plurality two years ago was 29,645 and the majority 26,817. The Democrats have made no effort to supplant the two Vermont congressmen, David J. Foster and Frank Plumley.

CRITICISE REPUBLICAN BOOK.

WASHINGTON—Criticism of the Republican campaign textbook just issued is not confined within the party.

In listing legislative enactments accomplished in the last session, no mention whatever is made of the important modification in the rules whereby Democrats and insurgents forced from the stand-patters a surrender of much of the autocratic power of the speaker, a fact which naturally causes the insurgents much chagrin. The importance of this omission is made plainer every day, they say, by the increasing number of declarations from regulars and insurgents alike that they will not again vote for Cannon for speaker.

The most serious attack on the publication is based on the fact that the Republican campaign committee, through its text book, appeals to the country through the record of the Republican representatives, many of whom have already been repudiated by the Republicans in their own districts.

HOT FIGHT IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN—Not until the Hartford primaries are held today will the political atmosphere clarify enough to indicate the probable Republican nominee for Governor. The contest for the nomination between Charles A. Goodwin, secretary to Governor Weeks, and Everett J. Lake, former Lieutenant-Governor, is so close that not a single party organ in the state has made a positive statement as to the convention's choice. The effect of the Hartford primaries is likely to prove strong enough to influence many unpledged and hesitating votes at the state convention and probably decide the contest.

POINTS OUT DANGER OF POWER CONTROL BY HUGE INTERESTS

ST. PAUL.—This country is confronted with the danger of a vast combination controlling not the water power only but the street railway, gas and electric light companies, according to an address delivered by Herbert Knox Smith, United States commissioner of corporations, at the session of the national conservation congress today.

Control over the necessities of life, he said, was essentially governmental. He spoke in part as follows:

"For us, mechanical power is a basic necessity. Our chief present resources of power supply—coal, petroleum and natural gas—although at present ample, are absolutely fixed in quantity and cannot be replaced. Water power is the one important source of mechanical power now practically available which is self-renewing. Effective restraint imposed by competition is becoming more and more improbable. There has been a marked concentration of water power control in private hands and this process is advancing rapidly. Public regulation of water power is the only alternative.

"The investigation of developed water powers now being made by the bureau of corporations shows that up to date 19 concerns or closely allied interests control over 1,800,000 horsepower of the waterpower developed or in the process of construction, and in addition over 1,400,000 horsepower of undeveloped water power. The total water power in use in the United States in 1900, as estimated by the census and geological survey, was only 5,300,000. The total now commercially capable of development is variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 horsepower, the smaller figure being the preferable one. The great bulk of both developed and undeveloped waterpower lies on the Pacific coast, the Northwest, Northeast, and the South Atlantic states. Our power demand as measured by the total unduplicated capacity of all prime movers—steam, water and gas—is now at least 30,000,000 horsepower.

"In California, for example, four principal hydro-electric companies dominate the hydro-power industry and they have a very strong hold on the most important power markets. And between these four concerns there is also evidence of considerable harmony.

"Conditions somewhat like this exist in the Puget sound territory, in the southern peninsula of Michigan, in Colorado, in Montana and in the Carolinas. In each of these sections at least one, or at most two concerns are predominant in their control of water powers, public service companies and power markets.

"The horsepower figures, however, do not fully represent the extent of actual commercial control. The best powers have, of course, been developed first. These will always hold a disproportionately dominant position over later developed and less favored powers, because of their lower operating cost and prior hold on the important power markets.

"There is a marked progress toward a mutuality of interests among public service companies generally, electric light, power, gas and street railway concerns. The significant identity of officers and directors in a large number of such companies throughout the United States is very remarkable.

"Men who are officers or directors of the General Electric Company, or of its

three wholly controlled companies, are also officers or directors in 28 corporations that operate hydro-electric plants, with at least 795,000 horsepower developed or under construction, and 600,000 undeveloped, in 16 different states, a total of 1,395,000 horsepower (equal to more than 25 per cent of all the developed waterpower in the United States in 1908). This group includes also over 80 public service corporations, not counting their minor subsidiaries; more than 15 railroads; six companies that use their power in the manufacture of cotton goods, with 35,000 hydraulic horsepower developed; and 50 banks and financial houses, many of them in the first rank of importance. This remarkable financial connection in itself is very significant. Fifty-three General Electric men, in all, constitute this chain of connection. Nor are these men, as a rule, of the figurehead type; their presence on a directorate means something.

"Here, then, is the present situation of the hydro-electric industry:

"It deals with a basic necessary and its importance inevitably increases as the fixed supply of other sources of power decreases.

"Substantial control of mechanical power means the exercise of a function that is governmental in its effect on the public.

"Driven by underlying economic and financial forces, concentration of control of water powers in private hands has proceeded very rapidly. It is doubtful if anything can arrest this process, and a swift advance to a far higher degree of concentration is entirely possible.

"Any chance, then, of restraint by competition is rapidly disappearing, certainly over given sections, and public regulation is therefore an imminent necessity.

"The nation and the state will have to use their full powers to meet the water power situation. Let there be no unnecessary hampering of development, but let the public be on the ground floor at the start, for at the start the public must grant the power and for all time will be the party chiefly interested in its use.

"Specifically:

"First—The status quo of the powers still controlled by the nation or state should be maintained until we know what we have, and can act intelligently thereon.

"Second—No grant should be made except for a fixed period, with at least the reserved right to readjust terms at the end thereof. That period, however, should be long enough to permit adequate financing and complete development.

"Third—Complete publicity of accounts and transactions should be required as well as a record of cost and the real relation of investment to stock and bond issues.

"Fourth—Power to revoke the grant for breach of conditions should be lodged in a special public authority. Otherwise there will always be a possibility of protracted litigation to determine the status.

"Fifth—So far as is possible, direct provision should be made against excessive charges and monopolistic abuse.

"Sixth—Public authority should reserve such constitutional compensation or rental as will establish the principle of underlying public interests.

"Seventh—All public easements of navigation, fisheries, etc., should be safeguarded.

"Eighth—In the case of new grants, all these provisions should be made conditions of the grant."

WESTFIELD MAN OUT OF CONTEST.

WESTFIELD, Mass.—In a letter to Chairman Percy M. Hall of the Republican town committee, Representative Charles M. Gardner announces his decision to again accept a nomination for the House of Representatives.

REPORT ADVOCATES HARBOR CHANGE FOR IMMIGRANT STATION

To change the harbor line efficiently to allow the immigration officials to go ahead with their plans to erect the new immigration station near Simpson's dry-dock, East Boston, and to defer further changes until the commission appointed by the Legislature for improving the East Boston waterfront shall have decided on its plans, is in brief the recommendation of Col. Frederic V. Albot, local army engineer and member of the board of army engineers who on Aug. 25, gave a public hearing in the federal building to consider the question of extending the United States pier bulkhead and harbor lines in East Boston.

The report has been submitted to Col. William M. Black of New York, who was president of this board and who is the chief army engineer officer of the Boston district. That he will concur in these recommendations, as will likewise Col. Solomon W. Rossler, the other member of the board, and wire his findings to Washington, is expected.

The findings will need the approval of the chief of engineers, Brig.-Gen. William Bixby and Acting Secretary of War Robert Oliver Shaw. It is stated that approval will be given at once to allow the department of commerce and labor to go ahead with its plans without further delay.

CALLS COMMISSION TO CHOOSE SITE FOR LEWIS SCHOOLHOUSE

The finance commission has been called upon to decide between several sites offered to the city for a new schoolhouse in the Lewis district. These sites were offered for sale early last June. They are all close together on Walnut street, Roxbury, and are owned by William A. Gaston, by the Union Institute for Savings and Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, and by the Nicholls estate. For the first \$25,000 is asked, and a considerably lower figure for the others.

The following letter was sent by Mayor Fitzgerald today to the finance commission:

"It has been proposed to me by Herbert J. Harding, Esq., representing the owners of an estate which has been offered to the schoolhouse commission as a site for the new school about to be erected in the Lewis district, that, owing to the serious differences of opinion which appear to have arisen in this matter the whole subject be referred to your commission for investigation and report. I have the honor to ask you to make a study of the question and to favor me with your opinion as to the best solution of the difficulty. The board of schoolhouse commissioners and any other city officials over whom I have control will be most happy to appear before you in person or to lay before you any documents or other material which you may need in arriving at your conclusions."

WIRELESS PHONE EXAMINATION.

The United States civil service commission today announces the postponement to Sept. 21 of the examination for assistants in wireless telephony.

Your Home
Coming will be the
more enjoyable if you
order THE MONITOR
started early at the
town address

NOTIFY THE
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Telephone Back Bay 4330. Eight
Trunk Lines Insure Speedy Attention

Market Has Moderate Rally at the Closing

STOCKS CONTINUE TO DISPLAY WEAK TENDENCY TODAY

Although Business Is Not Brisk Prices Decline Easily and Losses of a Point or More Are Sustained.

BOSTON VERY QUIET

Following the triple holiday the New York market resumed operations this morning with a heavy tone prevailing. As has been the case for some time past there was nothing especially to occasion uneasiness but prices sagged off for lack of support, the bears displaying particular activity wherever they could find a vulnerable spot. There were a few specialties which showed a good deal of strength, particularly Hide and Leather and the Mackay companies, good gains having obtained in these issues. Atlantic Coast Line was especially weak, declining substantially at the opening. The Boston market was very quiet and uninteresting.

Further selling of stocks during the first half of the session carried prices downward a point or more farther and gains enjoyed by some of the specialties were reduced or wiped out, the entire market showing distinct weakness. American Hide & Leather, which opened up 1/2 at 30 1/2 and advancing to 32 1/2, sold off under 32 before midday. The bears showed particular aggressiveness toward the railroads. Reading opened up 1/2 at 139 and sold around 137. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 164, improved to 164 1/2 and sold off over a point. Southern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 111 1/2 and declined to 110. New York Central, Atchafalaya, St. Paul and Northern Pacific were all under pressure. Steel opened up 1/2 at 67 1/2 and declined under 67. Sugar opened at 117 1/2 and dropped 2 points to 115 1/2.

On the local exchange Lake Copper opened up 1/2 at 35 1/2 and sold off over a point. Calumet & Arizona held around 39. United Fruit was up 1/2 at the opening at 196, but reacted a point before noon. American Woolen preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 95 1/2 and improved a small fraction. There was some activity in Interborough Metropolitan preferred during the early afternoon. The stock opened unchanged at 49 1/2, reacted a point and then advanced well above the opening price. The general market after receding further had a feeble rally carrying prices fractionally higher than the lowest of the day. Atlantic Coast Line sold off to 108 before recovering.

LONDON—At the end of business today domestic securities displayed a good undertone. Owing to the falling discount rates support was furnished to gilt edged investment issues.

Home rails were buoyant but Americans were heavy in sympathy with the decline in your market.

The rubber shares had a flabby appearance as a result of the auction sales of the staple.

Rio Tinto ended at 67 1/2. The continental houses had an irregular tone at the close.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD IN WEST

CHICAGO—President Smith, of the Northern Trust, says the money market showed decided improvement during August. Rates are firm at 5 per cent to 6 per cent, with excellent demand. No stringency is indicated.

Vice-President Cook of Western Trust says: "Although things look very satisfactory for the fall season, and renewed business activity will follow crop marketing."

President Goddard of State Bank of Chicago says: "Wall street's influence upon business in the West has been steadily declining. We pay more attention to the crops."

RAND GOLD OUTPUT.

LONDON—The output of gold at the Rand in August is estimated at 640,000 fine ounces against 638,000 fine ounces in July and 611,337 fine ounces in August, 1909.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Tuesday, partly cloudy, probably with light showers in the early morning and during the night. High variable; Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably local showers.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, with showers to night or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 62 St. Louis 72
Nantucket 60 Chicago 78
New York 80 St. Paul 70
Washington 80 Bismarck 51
Jacksonville 80 Denver 76
New Orleans 82 Kansas City 72
San Francisco 58 Portland, Ore. 64

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 5:15 Moon rises 9:04 a.m.
Sun sets 6:10 High water variable
Length of day 12:55 1:25 a.m. 1:47 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	31	31	31	31
Amalgamated	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63
Am Ar Chemical	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Beet sugar	35 1/4	35 1/4	35	35 1/4
Am Car & Found.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	62	62 1/2	62	62
Am Hide & Leather	6	6	6	6
Am I. & L. pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Ioc.	19	19	19	19
Am Locomotive	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Am Smelting	67	67	65	66 1/2
Am S. & R. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Steel	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	135	135	134 1/2	135
Am Woolen	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Atchafalaya	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast Line	109	109	108 1/2	109
Balt. & Ohio	102	102	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bethlehem Steel pf.	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Brooklyn Transit	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pacific	189	189	188 1/2	189
Central Leather	34	34	33 1/2	34
Chgo. & Alton	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Chi. & St. Paul	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi. & West.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Col. Southern	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Consol Gas	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Corn Products	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Den. & R. Grande	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Den. & R. G. pf.	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4
Duluth S. & A.	10	10	10	10
Erie	25	25	25	25
Erie 1st pf.	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Fed. M. & C. Co. pf.	56	56	56	56
Gen. Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104
General Electric	141	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Goldfield	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Great R. pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gr. Ore	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Harvester	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Hocking C. & L.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Iowa Central pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kansas & Tex.	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Laclede Gas	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Lake Erie & West.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	141 1/4	141 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Mackay Cos.	86	86	86	86
Minn. & St. Louis	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Missouri Pacific	12	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
Nat. Bk. of Ind.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nat. Bk. of N. Y.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Nat. Enameling	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nat. Lead	50	50	50	50
Nevada Cons. Cop.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Norfolk & Western	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Northern	143	143	143	143
N. Y. & M. 2d pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. Cent. & H. J.	110 1/4	110 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. Rts.	146	146	146	146
Northern Pacific	114	114	112 1/2	113 1/2
Ontario & Western	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26
Pennsylvania	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Pitts. C. & S. L.	94	94	94	94
Reading	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Rock Island pf.	63	63	63	63
Sloss-Shef. & L.	56	56	56	56
Southern Pacific	111 1/4	111 1/4	110 1/4	111
Southern Railway	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4
S. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	39	39	39	39
St. Paul	67	67	67	67
St. Paul & N. E.	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118
Tennessee Copper	26	26	26	26
Toledo, R. I. & W.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Toledo, R. I. & W. pf.	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
Twin City Rap. Tr.	108	108	108	108
U. S. Dry Goods Co.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific	164	164	162 1/2	163 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92	92
U. S. Ry. & P. Co. pf.	54	54	54	54
U. S. Steel	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. Steel Chem.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Walsh	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Walsh pf.	25	25	24 1/4	24 1/4
West Maryland pf.	68	68	68	68

BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am T. & T. cv.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalaya 4 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Atchafalaya Gen.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Baltimore & Odo 4 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Interboro Met 4 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Japan 4 1/2 (new)	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1907	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1908	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 1909	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N. Y. H. & H. 4 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Kansas & Tex. 4 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Union Pacific cv 4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Walsh 4 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
West Shore 4 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	Bid.	Asked.	Closing.
2s registered	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
3s registered	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
4s registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
4s registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2	102
4s registered	115	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
4s registered	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Panama 2s	101	101	101	101
Panama 1908-101	101	101	101	101

DIVIDENDS

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad will pay on Oct. 1 the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share. Books closed from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4.

The Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock. Both payable Oct. 1.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the total corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

1910.	1909.
Exchanges \$16,084,170	\$15,522,833
Balances 1,243,535	766,434

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house of \$91,186.

LITTLE CHANGE TO BE NOTICED IN SHOE TRADE

Improvement Is Reported Here and There, but Conditions Are Still Somewhat Mixed—Foreign Market.

THE NEW SAMPLES

No marked change is noticeable in the shoe business. What improvement there is appears to be in spots and by no means general. Interviews with several of the larger Haverhill manufacturers of both high and low cuts showed a much better condition than prevailed a month ago and in some instances factories were well supplied with orders and their entire capacity was engaged for the fall run.

Lynn factories reported an almost identical state of affairs, but a more general improvement is necessary to keep in motion the industrial wheels of this great shoe center. In coming to a conclusion in regard to the trade in these two cities it would be but just to say that business has improved and a better feeling was apparent among the majority of the manufacturers.

A trip to Salem found the strike which has been going on for the past few weeks amicably adjusted and the help resuming their labors in the different factories. Busy Beverly was found to be rushing along the "warm goods" orders, in which it has been particularly favored this season. Beverly has acquired a national reputation for that kind of footwear and is justified in its claim of being the headquarters of warm shoe trade. The makers of men's shoes, both fine and medium, are, as one manufacturer puts it, doing quite well, and further inquiry revealed a factory here and there as having more trouble to get good help than good orders.

Usually it is not a difficult matter to size up the shoe trade by mingling with those who are interested in it, but of late it is quite puzzling even to those who have given their entire business life to it, to draw a correct opinion, or feel that an approximation can be relied upon.

Some of the foreign shoe markets are being worked by Boston merchants and reports from the traveling men are very satisfactory. A more intimate knowledge of foreign styles and mercantile usages and commercial requirements is all that is needed to make this trade an important branch of the shoe trade of New England. Samples for the fall of 1911 are now in the works. Nothing new of any account is noticeable, the styles remaining about the same. High heels will still be in the lines of ladies' goods, also the high arch which must necessarily go with them.

Buyers are disappointed in not obtaining the concession they felt should be given them, and it is the opinion of the trade that the normal demand for shoes has been affected by that fact, but the factory buyer is extremely conservative, small orders being the rule, although several large orders have been placed during the past week. Hemlock sole is moving steadily with prices unchanged. Several large sales of union have been made to the sole cutters at prices satisfactory to the buyer, the improved condition in the Lynn and Haverhill factories having made the cut sole business quite active.

The demand for chrome sole leather has improved, small lots being the rule but immediate shipments requested.

Nothing new can be said of black finished splits. The surplus is but little reduced, notwithstanding the low prices prevailing for the different grades. Patent sole and patent calf are steady sellers and their popularity does not seem to wane. Colors are still in evidence and will be found in the sample lines making for 1917. Viel kid has shown improvement, partly on account of the price. Gun metal has become a staple and no line is considered complete without it. The business as a whole shows a better outlook for the future.

RECORD YEAR FOR WESTINGHOUSE

PITTSBURGH—While the final figures for the shipments of electrical apparatus from the works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company during the month of August have not yet been tabulated, semi-official reports show that they will reach close to \$3,500,000. This indicates that the entire shipments for the year will total approximately \$42,000,000, which is much in excess of the best year's business heretofore done by this company.

As it is understood that the most amicable relations are now existing between the Westinghouse Electric people and the most formidable competitor of the Westinghouse company, the General Electric Company, the local company is obtaining very fair prices on its orders. It is intimated that at the present rate of monthly business the net earnings of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company are upward of \$500,000 a month, or about \$6,000,000 a year, which is equal to between 12 and 13 per cent on the company's capital stock.

FORCED MARKETING OF SHEEP.

CHICAGO—August sheep receipts at Chicago were 569,698, breaking all previous records, and reflects forced marketing from western ranges, on account of the drought.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Arizona Com.	16	16	16	16
Butte Coalition	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Calumet & Ariz.	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	555	555	555	555
Copper Range	66	66	66	66
Daily West.	6	6	6	6
Elkhart River	300	300	300	300
Franklin	11	11	11	11
Greene-Cannons	7	7	7	7
La Salle	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Nevada Cons.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nipissing	11	11	11	11
Nipissing	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Old Colony Mining	300	300	300	300
Oscoda	125	125	125	125
Parrot	14	14	14	14
Quincy	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Santa Fe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Superior	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Utah Cons.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Utah Copper	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Among the latest real estate transactions is the transfer of the estate at 215 Commonwealth avenue, between Essex and Fairfield streets, Back Bay, which has been acquired by Helys S. Higginson from Edward L. Davis. The property has one of the best locations on the avenue and consists of a four-story private brick dwelling and 3486 square feet of land, the whole taxed on a valuation of \$74,000. The land's share of this amount is \$33,100.

Another sale in this section of the city is of the property numbered 59 and 61 Westland avenue, the title to which has been conveyed by the estate of George Wallace to Mary M. W. Gahm and another. The parcel comprises a four-story brick apartment house of eight suites, 4413 square feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$40,000. Thirteen thousand dollars of this sum is on the lot.

A large sale in the South End has just been closed through the office of C. E. Jennings. Title to the large five-story brick and stone apartment house known as Hotel Dighton and located at 1438 and 1620 Washington and 11 to 17 East Dedham streets has passed from Thomas McAuliffe to Sperry H. Locke of Portsmouth, N. H., who buys for investment. The property, the lower floor of which is devoted to stores and the others to finely appointed apartments, is taxed on a valuation of \$39,500, of which \$10,000 is the rating on the 3030 feet of land on which the building stands.

A tract of about 6625 feet of land, assessed on a valuation of about \$10,450, at 112 Worcester, near Tremont street, South End, has been sold by Frederick Kem to the Vinal Motor Renting Company, which takes title through Celia Urofsky. The purchaser will build a garage on the site.

Louville V. Niles has added to his large holdings in the South End by the purchase just made of the parcel at 735 Tremont street, taxed for \$10,000, from Mary A. Paul. The price paid was above the assessed value. There is a brick house standing on 1600 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$4800.

In the West End the five-story octa-

gon-front brick dwelling and 1603 feet of land numbered 100 Charles street have been sold by David M. Draper to W. Stanley Tripp, who takes title through Ella Tirk. The rating is \$11,700, of which the land carries \$5700. The property is near Pinckney street. W. J. McDonald was the broker in the transaction.

Through the same broker Mr. Tripp has sold to Frederick Kem the four-story brick dwelling and 1666 feet of land numbered 78 Charles and running through to River street, near Mt. Vernon street. This estate is rated at \$15,000, of which \$5700 is on the land.

WABAN LAND SOLD.

Mary L. Sanborn of Winchester has sold about 170,000 feet of land located on Waban avenue and Collins road, Waban. The property is assessed for \$7900. It is the intention of the new owner, J. Earle Parker, to subdivide and resell, one lot having already been sold to a prominent Boston architect. The sale was made through the office of Joseph Congdon, 330 Old South building. This sale makes a total area of 1,000,000 square feet sold in the last 18 months in the Waban district for development purposes by this broker.

BIG TRANSACTION IN SALEM.

An important transaction has been negotiated by William S. Felton & Co. of Salem, by which the trustees of the James F. Almy estate, sell to the Stanley Company of Lawrence and Boston a tract of land bounded by Loring avenue, Clover street and the Marblehead branch of the Boston & Maine railroad, and a short distance from the plant of the William F. Mosser Company. The area of the parcel is about 47,500 square feet, with frontage of about 120 feet on Loring avenue, 250 feet on Clover street and 380 feet on the railroad.

The Stanley Company will erect upon the land a brick and concrete manufacturing building, especially designed for the manufacture of motors. It will set back about 25 feet from Loring avenue.

with lawns and gravel walks, and will be of attractive architecture, and the grounds well kept.

At the outset about 100 skilled operatives will be employed and the factory will be in charge of the younger Mr. Stanley, who was formerly in the Lawrence factory of the company.

Agreements for the sale have been signed and the construction work will begin soon after the deeds pass.

MANY NEW MEMBERS.

The membership list of the Massachusetts real estate exchange is rapidly increasing. During the past week or so the following members have been added: John A. Brett, lawyer; Alexander R. Clark, carpenter and builder; H. Nelson Emmons, real estate; W. J. Freethy, architect; Arthur P. Pearce, real estate; Joseph S. Seabury, real estate; Frank F. Tripp, investment broker and manufacturer; John C. Watson, real estate.

BROKER IN NEW OFFICE.

Jacob Reeves, who heretofore has had offices at 45 Milk street for the conducting of his extensive real estate business, has removed to 70 State street, where he will welcome his patrons.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Medford st., 121; Arthur Orpin; wood stable. Moreland st., 18; G. W. De Grasse; wood garage shop. Pearl st., 8; city of Boston; alter school. Richmond st., 141; E. F. Peirce, W. E. Clarke; alter store and 10 ft. Washington st., 330; A. M. Howe et al.; trustees; alter mercantile. Tremont st., 129-1301, and 1076 Columbus ave.; J. W. Day; alter stores. Blue Hill ave., 1550; T. E. Guild; alter dwelling.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Str. Admiral Farragut from Port Antonio, Jam., with 32,190 stms bananas, 409 lbs coconuts, 16 bbls, 1 bx limes for United Fruit Co.

Str. Esparta from Port Limon with 42,000 stms bananas, 52 lbs coconuts for United Fruit Company.

Str. Ontario from Norfolk with 705 lbs peanuts, 460 watermelons, 541 bbls potatoes.

Str. Nantucket from Norfolk with 300 lbs peanuts.

Str. Howard from Norfolk with 500 lbs peanuts.

Steamer H. F. Dimock from New York with 50 boxes raisins, 100 bags peanuts, 50 boxes dates.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 50 crates peppers, 50 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 1559 barrels, cranberries 16 barrels, berries 104 crates, peaches 13,771 crates, watermelons 1 car, cantaloupes 6 cars, bananas 74,190 stms, coconuts 409 bags, California deciduous fruit 6 cars, grapes 4547 carriers, raisins 1050 boxes, dates 50 boxes, peanuts 1605 bags, potatoes 31,390 bushels, sweet potatoes 1118 barrels, onions 832 bushels.

Sailed.

Steamer Alfred Dumois from Sosua, S. D., for Boston with bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes. Due Thursday.

NEW YORK.—The steamer Massilia with 22,000 cts Denia onions and steamer America from Naples, etc., have arrived.

Sales for this Week.

Tomorrow, 12,000 bxs Palermo lemons, ex various steamers; 2000 Maiori and Sorrento lemons ex various steamers.

Green Fruit to Arrive.

At New York, Ultonia, due Sept. 15, Palermo, lemons 14,250 bxs; Hamburg, due Sept. 15, Naples lemons 2000 bxs; Delphine, due Sept. 14, Denia onions 27,000 cts, 7500 cs.

Apple Shipments.

Week ending Sept. 3: From Boston 4411 New York 3770, Montreal 2280, total 10,461; last year 4043.

Since season opened: From Boston 7636, New York 6337, Montreal 5069, total 19,042; last year 9099.

Chicago Market.

Dec. wheat \$1.03 1/4; Oct. pork \$20.85; Oct. lard \$12.30; hog roots 11,000; prices \$8.90 to 10.05. Cattle market, slow at yesterday's prices; receipts 60,000, including 2000 western; beefs \$4.80 to \$5.35; cows and heifers \$2.40 to \$4.50; Texas steers \$4.50 to \$6.20; wtrs and fdrs \$3.75 to \$6.00; western cattle \$4.50 to \$7.20.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Two days, 679 pkgs; last year 431 pkgs.

EXPECT CONTEST FOR CONTROL

MONTREAL.—Interests identified with the Canadian Power Company during the past few months accumulated something like 40,000 shares of Montreal street railway stock and a sharp contest for control of street railways is now looked for at the coming annual meeting of the company, between the Canadian Power group and interests control of the street railways for some years past.

If the Canadian Power group wins, it is the intention to effect a consolidation between Canadian Power Company and Montreal Street Railway Company.

Should the present contest continue, it is the intention to perfect a closer working arrangement between Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company and Montreal Street Railway Company.

FOREIGN LUMBER MARKET PRESENTS SOME DIFFICULTIES

American Maple Logs for Piano Manufacturing Must Meet Competition of German Maple at Hamburg.

TRADE AT ANTWERP

WASHINGTON.—The Hamburg lumber market presents some difficulties to American shippers who desire to sell hard woods direct to German manufacturers. Consul-General Robert P. Skinner reports as follows to the bureau of manufactures on the subject:

The large importers operate independently, and it is very difficult to quote prices with any degree of assurance. The following statement shows the prices on June 1, as issued in a circular by a first-class importer of logs and lumber:

Wood (logs) per 110 pounds: Jacarand—Brazilian, \$1.42 to \$3.33; East Indian, \$1.66 to \$4.52; lignum vitae—Dominican, \$1.96 to \$1.90; Porto Cabello and Curacao, 95c to \$1.42; satin—Dominican, \$1.42 to \$2.38; East Indian, \$1.90 to \$4.76; cedar, pencil, 95c to \$2.38.

Wood (logs), per 35.314 cubic feet: Cedar, cigar boxes, \$30.94 to \$42.84; mahogany—Mexico-Honduras, \$35.70 to \$1.88; West Indian, \$33.32 to \$45.22; African, \$10.71 to \$2.36; poplar, American, \$11.90 to \$2.42; satin walnut, \$11.90 to \$10.04; walnut, American, \$33.32 to \$130.90.

Walnut (logs), per 35.314 cubic feet: 1-inch, firsts and seconds, \$45.22; commons, \$28.56; culls, \$19.04 to \$20.23; 2-inch, firsts and seconds, \$78.54.

American hard woods, after being imported at Hamburg, are sold, ordinarily, to actual manufacturers through the medium of merchants who keep on hand large quantities of logs and lumber from all countries. The German manufacturers, with few exceptions (among these being a piano manufacturer, whose chief house is in the United States) prefer to apply to local merchants for their supplies, as such merchants are familiar with their requirements, may be dealt with personally, and make up assortments of each description in small quantities of logs, lumber, squares, veneers or any other form of wood, all seasoned, to suit requirements.

These merchants, in their turn, buy their supplies from importers, and they expect the importers to refrain from selling direct to their customers, except in the public auctions, where there is free competition, and where the goods are adjudged in "caveats" (small lots or piles).

American maple logs, used by piano manufacturers, have to meet the competition of German maple. Notwithstanding this, one important Hamburg house ordered 100,000 American maple logs this year. Maple should not be sent on consignment, but only on firm orders, an observation which also applies to ash and hickory. White oak logs, of white color and fine grain, are thoroughly appreciated in Hamburg, but must meet the competition of German oak, which is generally preferred, but is very high in price. It follows that first-class American logs will always receive proper attention.

Very little hardwood worked flooring is imported into Germany, because upon any product of lumber which is surfaced matched or bored the import duty is so considerably higher than for rough lumber as to render it cheaper to have the latter finished in the domestic sawmills. Beech floorings are very little used; this lumber, being liable to warp considerably, has not given satisfaction.

Oak parquet strips, 3, 3 1/4, 4, 4 1/4 and 5 inches wide, 4-4 inches thick, are used in lengths of 16 or 18 inches and longer, increasing by 4-inch lengths for firsts and seconds oak.

Consul-General Henry W. Dietrich, of Antwerp, furnishes the following information concerning the hard woods used for flooring in his district:

Slavonic, Hungarian and Russian oaks are used here exclusively for flooring. American hard woods, it is claimed by some, contain too much sap; but in the opinion of the most responsible dealers the cause is given as the difference in the wages of labor, which practically excludes the American product, Slavonic, Hungarian and Russian oak being prepared for the market by labor at 20 cents a day.

The price paid here is \$50 per 1000 feet c. i. f. Antwerp. The flooring is sent in bundles, assorted as to lengths, 1 inch in thickness, the width varying according to requirements. The pieces are neither tongued nor grooved, are not bored for nails; neither are they hollow back, steel polished or sanded.

ALLIS-CHALMERS' ORDERS. CHICAGO.—Orders booked by the Allis-Chalmers Company in July and August show a substantial increase compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year. There has been no falling off in the demand for any of the lines of machinery the company manufactures.

WABASH AUGUST TRAFFIC.

CHICAGO.—August traffic on the Wabash decreased 6 per cent. The decline was chiefly in coal. Gross earnings held about even.

SHIPPING NEWS

A large fleet of fishing schooners today berthed at T wharf with catches of groundfish as follows: The Teazer with 93,000 pounds, Alice M. Guthrie 92,000, Mary D. Greer 85,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 82,000, Spray 78,000, Mary C. Santos 67,000, Matchless 66,000, Victor & Ethan 62,000, Joseph De Costa 60,000, Ida S. Brooks 60,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 58,500, Thalia 57,000, Seconnet 53,500, W. M. Goodspeed 50,000, Harmony 48,000, Sadie M. Nunan 45,000, Robert & Arthur 41,000, Nettie Franklin 36,700, Elva L. Spurling 34,000, Washakie 30,000, Appomattox 25,500, Boyd & Leeds 19,700, Lilian 18,000, Oliver F. Killam 10,000, Marian 7900, Georgiana 7000, Maxwell 6000, Sylvester 3000.

Nish sold to dealers per hundredweight at T wharf today as follows: Haddock \$1.50 to \$1.75, large cod \$3.75 to \$4.50, small cod \$2.75, large hake \$2.75 to \$3.25, small hake \$1.75 to \$2.50, cusk \$2.25.

Halibut sold for 10c per lb and swordfish for 17c per lb. There were 99 of the latter brought to T wharf today by five schooners.

Just in from Antwerp the Red Star line steamer Marquette, Capt. A. E. Tribe, berthed at pier 43, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, with 121 cabin passengers aboard, 60 of whom are delegates returning from the religious conference in Berlin last month.

George Ralph and Daniel O'Neil, after having been adrift 12 hours in a dory on the open sea, arrived at T wharf today on the schooner Washakie, Captain Nickerson. They belong to the schooner Benjamin F. Phillips, Captain Powers, and lost their way in the fog.

Carrying 200 third-class and 31 saloon passengers, the White Star line steamer Cymric sailed for Queenstown and Liverpool this afternoon from Charlestown.

Bringing the 16 shipwrecked sailors picked up in mid-ocean, after the foundering of the British steel steamer West Point, the Leyland line steamer Devonian, Captain Trant, will berth at East Boston this afternoon. The Devonian also carries 145 saloon passengers, the largest number of first-class travelers ever brought into port by that line at one time.

A new \$50,000 shipyard is being considered at Groton to replace the former Eastern Shipbuilding Company's plant, at that place, it is said, and the London Ship & Engine Company is the name given by rumor.

Train is today being dried at the Hoosac elevator at the rate of 1800 bushels per hour, a fact made possible by the recent addition of a drier, which greatly improves the facilities for conditioning and drying the product shipped from the elevator.

Third-class outward-bound rates to Rotterdam and Boulogne-Sur-Mer from New York city via the Holland-America line, have been reduced to \$33, according to word received from that city today. It was also said that the third-class outward rates to oriental and Mediterranean ports have been reduced by \$2. The new rates will take effect at once.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived. Str. Admiral Farragut, Carlsen, Port Morant, Jam., six days, fruit and 13 passengers to United Fruit Co.

Str. Rheingraf (Ger), Schnoor, Havana, Cuba, Aug. 29, sugar to the Sugar Refining Co.; vs. to Havana line.

Str. Reider (Nor), Neilsen, Louisiana, C. B. 6000 tons coal to J. E. Harlow.

Str. City of Augusta, Howlett, Savannah, mdse and passenger to L. Wildes.

Str. Yale, Hawes, New York, mdse and passengers to Albert Smith.

Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str. City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me.

Str. Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str. Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S., mdse and passengers to J. F. Masters.

Sch. Flyaway, Brett, St. John, N. B., 1,500,000 cedar shingles to Stetson, Cutler & Co.

Tug H. A. Mathes, Ross, Newburyport, tow light.

Sch. Empress, Arey, Rockland, Me.; lime.

Sch. Minnie F. Crosby (Br), Simmons, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 days 7754 bushels salt for Eastern Salt Co.

Sch. B. B. Hardwick (Br), Berry, Bridge-water, N. S., 188,810 feet hemlock boards to John G. Hall & Co.

Sch. Mercedes (Br), Henshaw, Clements-ent, N. S., 25 cords wood and 23,000 feet piling to DeLong, Seaman & Co.

Sailed. Strs Cymric (Br), Liverpool via Queens-town; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S., Port Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Boston (Br), Digby, N. S.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Nantucket, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; Yale and H. M. Whitney, New York; City of Everett, Philadelphia; Everett, Baltimore; tug Cuba, supposed Newport News, tow bgs Bradock, Havana and one other.

Tug Waltham, tow bgs Easton II. for Elizabethport, and Solus, for Hampton Roads; schs Woodbury M. Snow, Thomaston, Me.; Thomas Hix, for Boothbay, Me.; Mary Brewer, Rockland, Me.; tug Cuba, tow bgs Brockton.

Notes. Str. Esparta, from Port Limon, C. R., brt 42,000 bchs bananas, 62 lbs coconuts and four pkgs ancient pottery for United Fruit Co.

Str. Admiral Farragut, from Jamaica

RECEIVERSHIP IS TERMINATED

Work of Rebuilding Entire Line Will Commence and Road Will Be Made an Important One in South.

The receivership of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad Company has been terminated and E. C. Osborn discharged as receiver. Newman Erb has been elected president, Harry W. de Forest vice-president and H. B. Blanchard secretary and treasurer.

William M. Wadden of F. H. Prince & Co. has been made a director. The board now comprises Messrs. Erb, de Forest, Wadden, L. N. Dittenhofer, E. C. Osborn, formerly receiver; Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, who is associated with Edwin Hawley in some of his properties, and Mr. Osborn, trustee of the Russell Sage estate.

The Chattanooga Southern has no bonded debt. Aside from what it owes to Mr. Erb and his associates the company does not owe a dollar.

The entire line will be rebuilt with 85-pound rails, while connections and extensions which will be immediately started will make the road one of the important of the smaller properties in the South.

A contract has been entered into between this company and the Rome & Northern, running 20 miles from Rome to Gore, whereby the latter will complete an eight-mile extension and the Chattanooga Company will extend its line for seven miles to meet the Rome road. The agreement includes trackage rights over the Rome & Northern.

From Rome the Chattanooga Company will build an extension to connect with the Seaboard Air Line or beyond. With these connections completed a new direct line from Chattanooga to Atlanta will have been perfected.

SAYS BUSINESS IS MARKING TIME

President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, Sees Nothing Alarmingly Wrong With Industrial Affairs.

LONDON.—James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, speaking of business conditions in the United States, said:

"One can sum up the industrial situation in the United States by saying that it is simply marking time."

The business world is waiting to see what turns up. It has been contracting itself gradually and will not expand until several things are settled. Among these are important supreme court decisions, which have to be reviewed again.

Another question is: What will the interstate commerce commission do with the amended interstate commerce law and how will it work?

"State and congressional elections at ways produce a fuss."

"Lastly, the crops, which this year can only be called fair at best. Not one of them has been a bumper. Of course, the most important is the corn crop, but no one can say how good it will be."

"Despite all these uncertainties I see nothing so wrong with affairs at home as to give rise to fear of financial depression. However, I have been away some time and am not posted up to date."

Mr. McCrea will sail for New York next Wednesday on the Adriatic.

SITUATION IN EQUIPMENT LINES

NEW YORK.—American Steel Foundries plants are still running in the neighborhood of capacity, but inquiry for new business has not been good.

The activity of the company is largely influenced by conditions of the railroads and their expenditures for equipment.

The products of American Steel Foundries Company, consisting of car couplers, bolsters, side frames, brake beams and general railway hardware. As the transportation systems are maintaining a conservative attitude because of the uncertainty in the rate situation, there has been a perceptible lull in general business, and outlook for immediate future is not all that could be desired.

For nine months ended April 30 a net income of \$833,880 was shown and the report for the entire year ended July 31, according to interests of the company, will exhibit a net of something like \$1,000,000, or, roughly, 6 per cent on the capital. Actual figures will not be ready before October.

Under normal conditions the corporation could easily earn an annual dividend of 8 per cent, the basis upon which the stock was placed in April last.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows a decrease in the reserve excess amounting to \$72,427. The excess with reserve agents decreased \$2,287,429. The statement in detail follows:

	Decrease.
Loans	\$206,500,000
Circulation	7,837,000
Deposits	167,319,000
Due banks	73,085,000
U. S. deposits	3,052,000
Reserve agents	33,861,000
Exchange clearances	12,421,000
Due from banks	20,276,000
Five per cent fund	2,400,500
Legal tenders	4,573,000
Specie	21,787,000
Reserve excess	1,736,714
Exc. with res. agts.	2,287,429

Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$1,216,286; reserve agents, \$9,379,286.

NEW YORK.—Averages of 20 railroad and 12 industrial stocks during August not only were higher than in preceding month, but the movement was less violent, fluctuations being less. Starting at 108.38 for the rails and 76.14 for the industrials, there was a gradual upward climb which culminated at 115.47 and 81.41, respectively, on about the middle of the month. From that point there was a decline of from two to three points, with prices at the close of the month still higher than at the beginning.

Following are high and low of averages for railroad and industrial stocks during the month and date of their occurrence:

	Date.	High.	Low.
20 railroads	Aug. 17	115.47	108.38
12 industrials	Aug. 17	81.41	76.14

Str. Admiral Farragut, from Jamaica

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from New York.		
*Kaiser Wilhelm, for Bremen	Sept. 6	
*Nordland, for Rotterdam and Paris	Sept. 6	
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Sept. 7	
*Oceanic, for Southampton	Sept. 7	
*Governor, for Liverpool	Sept. 7	
*Pannonia, for Gibraltar and Naples	Sept. 7	
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen	Sept. 8	
*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen	Sept. 8	
*Verona, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 8	
*Prinz di Piemonte, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 8	
*Lapland, for Dover and Antwerp	Sept. 10	
*New York, for Southampton	Sept. 10	
*Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 10	
*Koenig Albert, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 10	
*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 10	
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam and Paris	Sept. 13	
*America, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 13	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 13	
*Majestic, for Southampton	Sept. 13	
*Argentina, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 13	
*Campania, for Liverpool	Sept. 14	
*Deutschland, for Hamburg	Sept. 14	
*Havre, for Havre	Sept. 15	
*Barbarossa, for Bremen	Sept. 15	
*Rome, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 15	
*Franklin, for Rotterdam	Sept. 15	
*Russia, for Rotterdam	Sept. 17	
*Columbia, for Glasgow	Sept. 17	
*Cedric, for Liverpool	Sept. 17	
*Curlew, for London	Sept. 17	
*Kronland, for Dover and Antwerp	Sept. 17	
*Mesaba, for London	Sept. 17	
*Curlew, for London	Sept. 17	
*Minnetonka, for London	Sept. 17	
Sailings from Boston		
*Andyk, for Rotterdam	Sept. 6	
*Cyrus, for Liverpool	Sept. 6	
*C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen	Sept. 6	
*Patricia, for Hamburg	Sept. 8	
*Philadelphia, for London	Sept. 9	
*Toronto, for Hull	Sept. 10	
*Pennsylvania, for Copenhagen	Sept. 12	
*Campania, for Liverpool	Sept. 12	
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 14	
*Devonian, for Liverpool	Sept. 14	
*Numidian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16	
*Zeeland, for Liverpool	Sept. 20	
*Hampshire, for London	Sept. 20	
*Columbian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23	
*Memphis, for London	Sept. 23	
*Carnegie, for Hamburg	Sept. 24	
*Caledonian, for Manchester	Sept. 24	
*Rome, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 24	
*Winifreda, for Liverpool	Sept. 28	
*Gallico, for Hull	Sept. 28	
*Arlene, for Liverpool	Sept. 29	
*Goedeky, for Rotterdam	Sept. 30	
Sailings from Philadelphia.		
*Verona, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 7	
*Merion, for Liverpool and Q'town	Sept. 10	
*Richmond, for London	Sept. 10	
*Friesland, for Liverpool and Q'town	Sept. 17	
*Taurina, for Naples and Genoa	Sept. 17	
*Memphis, for Liverpool	Sept. 20	
Sailings from Montreal.		
*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Sept. 9	
*Canada, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
*Richmond, for London	Sept. 10	
*Royal Edward, for Bristol	Sept. 15	
*Megantic, for Liverpool	Sept. 17	
*Richmond, for London	Sept. 17	
*Dominion, for Liverpool	Sept. 24	
*Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	Sept. 25	
*Royal George, for London	Sept. 29	
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
*Carmania, for New York	Sept. 6	
*Zeeland, for Boston	Sept. 6	
*Empress of Britain, for London	Sept. 6	
*Richmond, for London	Sept. 10	
*Arabic, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Dominion, for Montreal	Sept. 10	
*Empress of Australia, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Iberia, for Boston	Sept. 12	
*Lake Champlain, for Montreal	Sept. 13	
*Laurentic, for Montreal	Sept. 17	
*Hibernia, for London	Sept. 17	
*Baltic, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Iberian, for Boston	Sept. 17	
*Caronia, for New York	Sept. 20	
*Empress of Ireland, for Montreal	Sept. 23	
*Campania, for New York	Sept. 23	
*Celtic, for New York	Sept. 24	
*Saxonia, for Boston	Sept. 24	
*Merion, for Philadelphia	Sept. 27	
*Lake Manitoba, for Montreal	Sept. 27	
Sailings from London.		
*Minnhaha, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Minnewaska, for New York	Sept. 11	
*Minneapolis, for New York	Sept. 11	
Sailings from Southampton.		
*Adriatic, for New York	Sept. 7	
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.	Sept. 7	
*Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 7	
Tonic, for New York		Sept. 14
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 14	
*St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N. Y.	Sept. 18	
*Oceanic, for New York	Sept. 21	
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y.	Sept. 21	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y.	Sept. 23	
*Majestic, for Southampton	Sept. 23	
Sailings from Manchester.		
*Iberian, for Boston	Sept. 14	
Sailings from Glasgow.		
*Caledonia, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Parisian, for Boston	Sept. 10	
*California, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Furnessia, for New York	Sept. 24	
*Numidian, for Boston	Sept. 24	
Sailings from Bristol.		
*Royal George, for Montreal	Sept. 1	
Sailings from Hamburg.		
*Cincinnati, for New York	Sept. 8	
*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.	Sept. 17	
*Pennsylvania, for New York	Sept. 18	
Sailings from Bremen.		
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Sept. 6	
*Neckar, for New York	Sept. 8	
*Friedrich der Grosse, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Grosser Kurfurst, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York	Sept. 23	
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 24	
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	Sept. 27	
Sailings from Havre.		
*La Lorraine, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Florida, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Parisian, for Boston	Sept. 17	
*Chicago, for New York	Sept. 17	
*La Provence, for New York	Sept. 24	
*Caroline, for Boston	Sept. 24	
Sailings from Antwerp.		
*Finland, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Vaderland, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Marquette, for Boston	Sept. 22	
*Lapland, for London	Sept. 24	
Sailings from Rotterdam.		
*Potdam, for New York	Sept. 10	
*Gorredyk, for Boston	Sept. 14	
*New Amsterdam, for New York	Sept. 17	
*Noordam, for New York	Sept. 17	
Sailings from Fiume.		
*Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 17	
Transpacific Sailings.		
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*Nippon Maru, for Honolulu and Yokohama	Sept. 6	
*Sierra, for Honolulu	Sept. 6	
*Mariposa, for Papeete	Sept. 11	
*Hongkong, for Hongkong and Hongkong	Sept. 13	
*China, for Honolulu and Hongkong	Sept. 21	
*Manchuria, for Honolulu and Hongkong	Sept. 21	
*Hoikong, for Hongkong	Sept. 27	
*Wachina, for Honolulu and Hongkong	Sept. 27	
*Needles, for Apia and Sydney	Sept. 30	
Sailings from Seattle.		
*Empress of Japan, for Yokohama and Hongkong	Sept. 7	
*Zealandia, for Honolulu and Sydney	Sept. 9	
*Manila Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 9	
*Minnesota, for Honolulu	Sept. 10	
*Ayeric, for Yokohama and Hongkong	Sept. 20	
*Amba Maru, for Yokohama	Sept. 20	
*Empress of China, for Yokohama and Hongkong	Sept. 28	
Sailings from Hongkong.		
*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong	Sept. 7	
*Monteagle, for Hongkong	Sept. 20	
*Empress of Hongkong, for Hongkong	Sept. 28	
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from Yokohama.		
*Chicago Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 7	
*Asia, for San Francisco	Sept. 14	
*Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 20	
*Awa Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 20	
*Hongkong, for Hongkong	Sept. 27	
Sailings from Hongkong.		
*Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 7	
*Awa Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 13	
*Empress of Japan, for San Francisco	Sept. 13	
*Empress of India, for Vancouver	Sept. 17	
*Panama Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 21	
*Teyo Maru, for Tacoma	Sept. 24	
Sailings from Honolulu.		
*Manchuria, for San Francisco	Sept. 10	
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 13	
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Sept. 17	
*Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 17	
*Siberia, for San Francisco	Sept. 17	
*Alameda, for San Francisco	Sept. 21	
*Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 21	
*U. S. mail.	Sept. 28	
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Sept. 28	

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AN AMERICAN BOY (15 years of age) wanted; best of references. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN wanted; those having experience in repairing cars preferred. Apply to A. W. WELBURN, Asst. Supt., 108 Commonwealth ave., Boston. 12

HAIRER wanted at once for 8 weeks; \$13 per week and one way; must be first class. E. C. POOTE, W. R. June, Jr., 9 BELTING, WEAVERS, wanted; experienced; address the CARTON BELTING CO., 52 Everett st., Allston, Mass. 12

BLACKSMITH wanted at once; must be reliable and trustworthy. E. MIRON, STICKNEY, Union st., Milford, N. H. 10

BOOK-BINDER wanted; experienced; for quadruple folding machine; none other need apply. E. ADAMS & CO., 206 Congress st., Boston. 7

BOY wanted to learn the carpet business; must be energetic and of good habits. Apply to C. L. HOOPER, 504 Washington st., Boston. 7

BRICKLAYERS wanted (25) at Arlington, Vt.; wages 80 cents an hour; union job. ROSS & LEE, 11 Madison ave., New York. 9

BRICK MASONS (20) wanted immediately at Berlin, N. H. BURGESS SLIPFIRE CO. 9

CARPENTERS—Several all around carpenters wanted at once to fill positions in open shop; good the year round; enclosing stamp for early reply, to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, New Miller bldg., Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

CARPENTERS wanted for rough work in western part of this state; several very good places open at present; union work. For information, apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

CASH and stock boys wanted, 14 to 16 years of age, with certificate. Apply to Mr. Kline, SHEPARD NORWELL CO., Boston. 12

COOPERS wanted to make apple barrels. G. F. DAVIS, Hancock, N. H. 12

CYLINDER VAMPERS, 2, one flat tamper, sample stitchee. RICKARD, RICHMOND, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

DAIRY MAN wanted for following position in Lee, Mass.; must be capable of taking full charge of first-class dairy; must be a good milkman; must be a good position located about 7 miles from station; to right party position will pay \$20, home rent, wood and milk. For further information write, enclosing stamp for reply, to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Room 22, New Miller bldg., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

DIE MAKERS—Several good positions still open for experienced men; preferred. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

DRAFTSMEN wanted; experienced and designing ability; reply to SUPERVISOR OF DRAFTING ROOMS, General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

DIAPHERY AND TYPESETTER SALES MEN wanted; must be thoroughly experienced and competent to do estimate work. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, H. H. White Co., Boston. 12

ENGRAVERS wanted at once; first-class; those having experience on plated cuff buttons preferred; call at factory; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DIPPER, Apply at LOWNEY'S, 447 Commercial st., Boston. 12

FARMER—Wanted, middle-aged, temperate, firm hand for light work; care of horses and cows; references exchanged. SAMUEL E. JORDAN, Cambridge, Mass. 12

FARM HANDS—Several all around farmers, permanent positions, in western part of state. Write, enclosing stamp for reply, to the EMP. BUREAU, BUREAU, BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

FLOOR LAYERS wanted at once; good wages and long position for good men; must be union men. Apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

GENERAL MAN wanted; all-round work. MRS. R. OSBORNE, 167 Hicks st., West Newton, Mass. 12

INNER SOLE CHANNELER wanted at once on men's work. FRANKLIN SHOOT, 100 State st., Boston. 12

LAST MAKERS—Wanted, turners and polishers; steady work for right men. Apply to PRIMO SHOE FORM CO., successors to New England Last Co., 288-290 Derby st., Salem, Mass. 12

LIMOUSINE BODY BUILDERS wanted. J. FRANK CUTLER, 44 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

100—Machinists 100
Wanted: first-class all-round machinists, milling machine, lathe, planer and shaper; steady work for good men. Apply THOMAS G. PLANT, cor. West and Hay st., Boston. 12

MACHINISTS—Several all around men wanted at once to fill good positions in western part of state. For further information write, enclosing stamp, to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

MAN, experienced, to run chocolate roller. Apply to the GEO. CLOSE CO., 243 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 12

ONE FIRST-CLASS WOOD PATTERN MAKER wanted; steady employment; good wages; apply to HARTFORD PAT. TERN & MODEL CO., Hartford, Conn. 12

PATTERN STORAGE MAN wanted at once to must understand pattern making and familiar with patterns; steady work and best of conditions in attractive new building. DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Holyoke, Mass. 12

PHOTOGRAPHER—Man with experience in enlarging and copying preferred, but a man with general knowledge of photography would be considered. Apply to SPRAGUE-HATHAWAY CO., Davis sq., West Somerville, Mass. 12

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted; first-class film developing and Velox printing; apply by letter; state age, experience and salary. R. L. LINDSAY & CO., 10 School st., Boston. 12

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHER wanted who is willing to assist in all branches; steady position to right man; state particulars. MORRIS BELLIN, Providence, R. I. 12

PIANO FACTORY—Experienced case makers, finishers and action regulators wanted; references exchanged. Apply to PRESCOTT PIANO CO., Concord, N. H. 12

PICTURE FRAMER wanted. Apply to N. ADAMS & CO., 1150 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

PLASTER HAND man exp. on horizontal boring machine; steady work; good pay; references exchanged. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Room 22, New Miller bldg., Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

PRINTER WANTED—An all-round printer of good habit; to get a steady position by applying at once to LA MOUILLE PUBLISHING CO., Hyde Park, Vt. 12

SHAPER TENDER wanted at once on light work; up-to-date machine; good hours; steady work; none but thoroughly competent and experienced need apply. SAMUEL E. JORDAN, BRUSH CO., 604 Eastern ave., Maplewood, Mass. 12

SHOE SALESMEN—Jordani Marsh Co. want several first-class. Apply to W. A. HAWKINS, Boston. 12

SHOE SALESMAN—Good reliable man for position as job pressman; permanent position; the right man. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

SALESMAN, successful specialty, working New York, desires position in home state; seven years with present firm. GEO. H. HUGHES, 1340 College ave., Toledo, Kan. 12

TOOL MAKERS wanted who have had good exp.; steady position to competent men. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, New Miller bldg., Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

UPHOLSTERER wanted; thoroughly experienced in the work. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT before 10 a. m. H. STEARN & CO., BOSTON. 12

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

UPHOLSTERER wanted; experienced; one who is willing to do carpet, linoleum and shade work when required; permanent position for the right party. THE W. W. MELTZ CO., Torrington, Conn. 10

WANTED—Competent, intelligent, energetic man to devote all or part of time to a good, paying employment business in Chicago; call any day between 12 and 2; some outside work. LEO PEREIRA, 218 La Salle st., Chicago. 12

WIREMEN—Wanted at once, 15 inside wiremen; FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 12

WOOD CHOPPERS wanted; will furnish tools and camp to wood choppers who commence winter jobs at once; large green timber on level ground; electric railway; near Portland, Me. S. E. WIGGAM, Orono, Me. 12

WORKING FARMER wanted to take charge of my farm in Ashley, Conn. Apply to HENRY ALLEN, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in photographic department; opportunity to learn and also advancement; one living in Somerville or Cambridge; apply to SPRAGUE-HATHAWAY CO., Davis sq., West Somerville, Mass. 12

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted; one for prominent position; experience and references required. Apply to H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

ASSISTANT—Young woman helper wanted in the home; Baltimore, Md.; educational advantages. G. 228, Monitor office, Boston, Mass. 12

BELTING WEAVERS wanted; experienced; address the CARTON BELTING CO., 52 Everett st., Allston, Mass. 12

BRIGHT GIRL wanted for photographic studio; no experience necessary. F. A. SATCHEL, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

BOOK FOLDERS wanted; experienced; WRIGHT & POTTER PRG. CO., 18 Postoffice sq., Boston. 12

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced; pleasant place; good hours for competent girl; state lowest wage acceptable; state references. Address 17 Summer st., Boston. 12

50—BUNDLE GIRLS—50
Wanted at once; good opportunity for advancement; apply to H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

CHAMBER GIRL, Prot. first class, willing to take care of 80 per cent to right party. MRS. HAWKINS, 44 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 12

CHAMBERMAID wanted at Conway house; must be good housewife; good work; good wages. JOHN SHORE, Conway, N. H. 12

COOK wanted for private boarding house; very pleasant place; good hours; good wages. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

COOK wanted; also general housework; must be white; call at factory; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

COMPANION—Wanted, a capable, intelligent woman as working companion; an elderly lady; work light; a good home and low wages. Address Apartment 4, 45 North Ave., Boston. 12

COMPOSITOR wanted, girl who has had considerable experience in printing office; must be a good housewife; good work; good wages. L. F. PARMELEE, 603 Mass. ave., Boston. 12

COOKS—Several good reliable cooks can find good places at once for the winter in private families or in hotels by writing to BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

COOK and gen. housework girl wanted in family of three; private place; good wages; good home; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

COOK—Middle-aged woman as cook and to assist with general housework; no washing or ironing. Apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

COOK wanted; a good reliable woman to take care of a family of three; private place; good wages; good home; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

COOK wanted in private family of 4 adults; experienced and reliable; 50 per week; good, comfortable home (Prot.). H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

COOKS, second and general maids wanted; permanent positions; must be experienced and reliable. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRLS, several, good, reliable, can secure very good positions in and near Pittsfield at once by writing to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted (either white or colored) in family of 10; must be experienced and reliable; good wages; good home; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3 adults; wages \$4 to \$5, depends on capability. Apply in person, 32 Ocean st., Boston. 12

GENERAL MAID wanted in family of 4 adults and 2 children; must be capable and reliable; \$5 weekly; nice home. H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

GIRLS wanted (20) to work on mesh bags. Apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

GIRLS wanted, between 18 and 20 years of age. Apply at Lamp Works, 77 Charles st., Boston. 12

GIRLS wanted in paper box factory for stripping machines, single and double. Apply to PARIS PAPER BOX CO., 22 Medford st., Boston. 12

GIRLS wanted; kiss wrappers and chocolate packers. Apply to the GEO. CLOSE CO., 243 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 12

GIRLS wanted to operate power looms for sewing straw braids into men's, boys' and children's hats; we pay experienced girls \$12.00 a week; write to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman wanted for general housework; good home; good wages; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; Swedish and adults. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

LAUNDRESS wanted, good, first class, for WANTED—Competent, intelligent, energetic man to devote all or part of time to a good, paying employment business in Chicago; call any day between 12 and 2; some outside work. LEO PEREIRA, 218 La Salle st., Chicago. 12

MAID wanted; young colored girl; to help in the household duties of 4 or 5 people; only man and wife. Call 110 Huntington ave., suite 4, Boston. 12

MILLINERY MAKERS and trimmers wanted; experienced. Apply H. COWEN, 28 Chauncy st., Boston. 12

MILLINERY MAKERS and APPRENTICES wanted; experienced. Apply H. COWEN, 28 Chauncy st., Boston. 12

MILLINERY TRIMMER wanted; first class; Boston or New York experience; must be experienced; apply by letter only. 257 Huntington ave., Boston. 12

MILLINER wanted; neat, reliable, Protestant. Apply after 10 a. m. M. E. LUSK, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

NURSEMAID wanted for child 18 months old; experienced; Protestant; wages \$25 a month. Answer until Sept. 12, 1910. Apply to H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

MRS. W. ORWYD PARTRIDGE, Bar Harbor, Me., winter address, 222 Central Park South, New York. 12

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted 3 or 4 days each week; girl with some knowledge of stenography; preferred. Address P. 57, Monitor office. 12

OFFICE CLERK wanted, young lady of good address, correct at figures and shorthand; must be experienced. Address 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

OPERATORS, experienced or inexperienced, wanted on 1000 Gillette st. sewing machines to sew men's and children's hats; experienced help paid while learning; call at factory; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

OPERATORS located at once, experienced; pleasant place; good hours for competent girl; state lowest wage acceptable; state references. Address 17 Summer st., Boston. 12

PAPER BOX MAKERS wanted; girls experienced on stripping machines. MORSE BROS. PAPER BOX CO., 141 Franklin st., Boston. 12

PASTERS—Wanted, first-class experienced pasters on book work. Apply to H. M. PLIMPTON & CO., Norwood, Mass. 12

100—SALESWOMEN—100
JORDAN MARSH CO. want 100 Saleswomen on smallwares, handkerchiefs, etc.; must be experienced; good wages, etc. Apply to W. A. HAWKINS, Boston. 12

SALESMAN—Wanted, a lady who possesses the personality and intellectual qualities necessary to enable her to sell a line of pure food products of unquestioned superiority, in calling upon merchants and suburban; the solicitation of this trade would be made with carriage. Apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

SALESWOMEN wanted, experienced, in the upholstery section for lace and muslin goods; must be experienced; good wages. Apply to H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

SALESWOMEN wanted at once, experienced, for upholstery department, shoe department, leather goods; permanent positions; must be experienced and reliable. BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

SALESWOMEN wanted thoroughly experienced on rubber toilet articles; permanent positions; good wages. Apply to W. A. HAWKINS, Jordan Marsh Co., Boston. 12

SEMI-MAID wanted in family of 2 adults; must be thorough and kind and experienced; a good home for the right party. Apply to the BERSHIRE EMP. BUREAU, Eagle st., Pittsfield, Mass. 12

SHADE STITCHER wanted; steady work to experienced girl. CHOW, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS wanted (5) for children and adults. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

BOOKKEEPERS wanted (2) for mfg. and real estate. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

CLERKS wanted for all lines of work. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

HAIRDRESSER and marcel waver, understanding hair work; must be first class; good salary to right party. GREY, 40 W. 2d st., New York city. 12

HOUSEKEEPERS wanted (5) for city. THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 12

HOUSEWORK—White girl wanted (22 to 30) for general housework, washing and ironing; must be experienced; good wages; good home; good work; good pay and steady work for the right parties. H. A. ALLEN & CO., Inc., 100 Adams st., Boston. 12

MILLINERS and improvers wanted. Apply BRAND & LE ROYER, 652 Madison ave., New York city. 12

STENOGRAPHERS wanted (5) for permanent positions; must be experienced; good wages, etc. Apply to H. H. WHITE, 107 Tremont st., Boston. 12

WANTED—Young, bright, intelligent, energetic man to devote all or part of time to a good, paying employment business in Chicago; call any day between 12 and 2; some outside work. LEO PEREIRA, 218 La Salle st., Chicago. 12

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RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

BELMONT

FOR SALE—In "beautiful Belmont," a few select building lots of ample size, adjoining the estate of Mr. Winthrop L. Cheney, are offered for the first time. An unusual opportunity is afforded to procure choice locations, with wide outlook, and secured by suitable building restrictions. Apply to C. S. SCOTT, 100-102, Waverley, or Post Office block, Belmont. Telephone 8500.

WEST ROXBURY—Suitable to the requirements and individual tastes of family looking for a home; 5 rooms, electric lights, gas, fireplace, hot water heat, open plumbing; all finished in quartered oak; 5000 feet of land and in a good neighborhood. Price \$8500.

J. F. CASHMAN.
39 HYDE PARK AVE., FOREST HILLS.
SAVIN HILL—Thoroughly built, up-to-date colonial home, newly papered and painted throughout, open plumbing, hot water heat, large lot, overlooking new park, fine harbor view, good neighbors, sell or rent; price and terms right to right people; shown any time by E. S. LUBBOCK, 71 Gramplan way. Tel. 902-5 Dorchester.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A COUNTRY HOME IN NEW HAMPSHIRE? Fine place for sale, 100 acres, 1000 ft. White Mountains. Well worth seeing. Price reduced for fall sale. Send for description. J. E. DIBBLE, Madison, N. H.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE Apartments

Why go to many brokers, owners and landlords to see the various places in Brookline when you can come to our Coolidge Corner office and be taken in one of our carriages to see the place of your choice? Many of the most desirable of which being known only to us? Our carriages are the best of the west-end, and our services are free of charge.

Frank A. Russell,

115 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
121 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER.
219 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLINE VILLAGE.
THE RESERVATION COURT,
182-185 Beacon Street,
BROOKLINE.

A few elegantly appointed unfurnished suites, 1 to 7 rooms, bath and kitchenette; cafe and garage; rents moderate. Apply on premises.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS
SEVEN rooms and bath, continuous hot water, steam heat, corner suites; price \$32 to \$40; taken now. Apply to Mr. Russell, Sept. 1. Apply to Janitor, 204 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.

FURNISHED SUITES TO LET
All improvements; best location in Cambridge. FLEMING BROS., 108 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

DORCHESTER, 280 Rine Hill ave.—To let, 8 rooms and reception hall in 2-fam. house; hot water, everything up-to-date; can be seen any time.

BUTLER AMES OPENS BROADSIDES AGAINST MR. LODGE IN BATTLE

The campaign of Congressman Butler Ames for the United States senatorship now held by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is on in earnest, the opening gun of the contest having been fired by the congressman at a Labor day gathering of the Haverhill trades and labor council.

The speech was made following months of investigation of the status of political conditions in Massachusetts, during which Mr. Ames has visited with his secretary, Joseph Legare, every representative district of the state.

The convention of the Massachusetts Socialist party to make nominations for the Massachusetts state ticket is scheduled for today in Paine Memorial hall. It is understood that Harold Metcalf of New Bedford will be nominated for the attorney-generalship in place of John Metcalf Sherman of Boston, who has declined to run for the position.

In his opening speech at Haverhill Congressman Ames directed his attack against Mr. Lodge as being, the congressman claimed, the candidate of the Republican organization and certain large corporate interests of the state. The senator was accused of being instrumental in killing the direct primary bill in the Massachusetts state Legislature.

Among the specific charges made by the congressman against Mr. Lodge was the attempt to sell to the United States government two colliers owned by a Boston syndicate at an exorbitant price. Mr. Ames claimed that Mr. Lodge was back of this movement and challenged the senator to make a reply to this charge.

The state campaign of the Prohibition party was launched on Boston Common Monday afternoon at a three-hour rally from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

About 1000 persons were attracted to the rally and remained until the end. The speakers included William O. Wiley, state chairman; Prof. John A. Nichols, the candidate for Governor; William E. Thomas, candidate for secretary of state; and J. B. Lewis, member of the prohibitionist national commission.

WORK IS BEGUN ON A \$1,000,000 PIER

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—In the presence of 5000 persons the first piling of Long Branch's new million dollar pier was driven Monday afternoon.

It was a festival day at Ocean park. There was speech making and music, and at night the celebration was brought to a close with a big display of fireworks.

INVESTMENTS

Exceptional Opportunity
to obtain an old established office furniture business in Boston; fine location, large stock and excellent line of customers; price \$20,000. Apply to
HENRY C. SMITH,
27 State Street—Boston.

FOR SALE

Beautiful Country Home
In famous Albemarle Co., Va.; about 150 acres; 10 rooms; all hardwood finish; hand-made fireplace; large porches; private waterworks and gas plant; all buildings in good condition; beautiful scenery; good roads and near neighbors. For further information address L. R. COOK, 2417 Hamilton ct., Chicago.

NATURALISTS' ATTENTION—A cabinet containing from 200 to 300 beautiful, rare, pressed and mounted; attractive price. G. W. JUSTUS, 97 Portland st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW YORK
6 to 12 WEST 28TH ST.
5 ROOMS AND BATH, \$25 to \$45.
All light apartments. Lowest rent on West Side. First-class service. Apply on premises, or FRANK L. FISHER CO., 40 COLUMBUS AVE.

HOUSES TO LET—NEW YORK
MODERN HOME, 17 rms. 2 tiled baths (12 bedrooms), r. w.; good for boarding, rooming, school, club; \$1000. 250 W. 157th st.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS
PHOTO and ARTISTS' STUDIOS
Also BUSINESS CHAMBERS
SINGLE or en groupe, with living rooms combined; glorious light; every convenience. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 40 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S WELL FURNISHED OFFICE TO LET FOR AFTERNOONS. APPLY L. 553, MONROE OFFICE.

ROOMS

ALBEMARLE CHAMBERS, 5—Will let 3-rm. suite, fur. complete, piano, etc., or will consider offer for furniture. S. A. STOKES.

BEACON ST., 583, cor. Charlesgate West—Choice of rooms on second and third floors for business women; also small rooms for professional people; private house under new management; every room contains view of Charles River and Fenway; continuous hot water; tel. tourists accommodated.

BEACON ST., 100—Handsome fur. rooms, single or en suite; also floor suitable for physician.

BLADEN ST., 21, Copley sq.—Two large sunny front rooms, with board; four doors from Public Library.

BLADEN ST., 17, Copley sq.—Very nicely furnished rooms, with good table. MR. E. C. SHERMAN.

BROOKLINE, 24 Auburn st.—Pleasant rooms with good table board; large piazza. Tel. Brookline 206-3.

CUMBERLAND ST., 18—Furnished alcove and large square room; continuous hot water. MRS. MALLATT.

DURHAM ST., 5—Furnished two-room suite, with open grate, in private home. Breakfasts if desired. MRS. KNAPP.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 57, cor. of St. Stephen st.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; open fire; en suite or separate, with running water; private house; tel. GAINSBOROUGH ST., 84, SUITE 1—TO LET. VENICE.

HANCOCK AVE., 5, overlooking State House grounds; rms. fur. or unfur. single or en suite; open plumbing; fireplaces.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 86—Front suite or 2 large sunny front rooms; private bath; connected; also single rms.; private house; reference required; tourists accommodated.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 108, suite 3—Two pleasant front rooms or entire fur. suite. Price reasonable.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 140-142, opp. Mechanics Hall—Gentlemen will find homelike, comfortable rms. in first-class, quiet house.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 153, suite 2—Square corner room and side room with closets; both well furnished; all conveniences.

MT. VERNON ST., 80, the Brooks mansion; suites of 2 rms., private bath; also single and double; excellent table and elevator. MRS. A. W. MACY.

MT. VERNON ST., 42—Nicely fur. double parlors with bath, piano, etc.; also small room; breakfasts if desired.

MT. VERNON ST., 80, Beacon Hill—Very desirable suite; also large and small rooms; steam heat.

NEWBURY ST., 248—First-class board and room, including doctor's office; house under new management. Tel. 364-3 B. B.

NEWBURY ST., 293—Two furnished front rooms with generous closets and good exposure; exceptional.

NEWBURY ST., 171—Large, pleasant, airy rooms; all conveniences. MRS. WHEELER.

NEWBURY ST., 42—A few desirable rooms can now be engaged for coming season; bath each floor; references; phone.

PINKNEY ST., 23, near State House—Sunny front rooms, running water, steam heat, open fireplace, recently repainted. Tel. 364-3 B. B.

PINKNEY ST., 58, near State House—Elegant rooms; bath every floor; all conveniences; tourists; reception parlor.

PINKNEY ST., 44, Beacon Hill—Front bay window, 2 large rooms; 1 light; 47. Other rooms 10 min. walk business dist.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 170, Back Bay—Business people will find comfortable rms.; private toilet and water. Tel. B. B. 4186-1.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 177, near Mass. and Huntington aves.—Large, pleasant fur. rms.; suitable for tourists. Tel. B. B. 3058-5.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 136, Boston—Newly fur. rms. in a priv. boarding house; some with h. and c. water; references exchanged.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 80—Rooms for quiet gentleman in private family; near W. Newton st. and Huntington ave.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 190, near Mass. and Huntington aves. Tourists accommodated. ST. JAMES AVE., 28-30-32-34—Pleasant rooming house, recently repainted. Tel. 364-3 B. B.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 45—Two fur. sq. rms. quiet house to reasonable price. Tel. 3319-5 B. B.

MRS. M. HUTCHESON has removed from 55 to 80 St. Stephen st. and will be pleased to accommodate her friends and patrons at the new address.

WESTLAND AVE., 85, suite 3—Very desirable front rooms, near Fenway, at reasonable prices. Tel.

BUREAU OF ROOMS
Rooms and boarding places; lists free. BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st.

FALL BOARD.

LYNN SHORE DRIVE
PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE FIVE GUESTS FOR SEPTEMBER AND FALL. 36 OCEAN TERRACE, LYNN.

DENTISTRY

DR. T. ELHANAN POWELL
DENTIST.
Suite 904 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Made to Your Measure
ALL WOOL SERGE
AND FANCY SUITS
\$15.00 This Month Only
Lined with genuine SKINNER SATIN
Fit and workmanship guaranteed in every particular.
J. Fishelberg & Co.
755 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
One Floor.
Tel. OX. 3673-1
OPEN EVENINGS.

Don't POLLY PRIM SHOP
Drop the Ball
Polly Prim will hold it for you. Order one of her stenciled crocheted bags with hand-painted face and materials to work—50c. Mail orders.
5324 Washington ave. CHICAGO

Bleach for Feathers
Our Ready-to-Use Bleach for white ostrich feathers can be used successfully at home. 25 cents per box. Enough for four feathers. Sent to you by mail, or \$2.00 per dozen. THE MOLINAROS MILAN BLEACH CO., 606 W. 4TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

VAIL

49 STATE STREET, MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

MISS M. E. FORD

has taken her millinery business to 136 Newbury st. and is prepared to show fall and winter goods.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requires demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, Boston. 207 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Mattress, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Embroidery. Illustrated catalog free.

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 310, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS
CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for churches, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer St., Boston.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., small address 12 Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st. Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per vol. Phone Main 3752.

BURNHAM ANTIQUE BOOK STORE, basement of South Met Old House, Boston. Largest stock in New England. Catalogues issued. Books bought.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

CAMERAS

BOSTON CAMERA EXCHANGE, 36 Bromfield st., Boston. Kodaks to rent for vacations and trips. Films developed.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES
DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodaks, developing and supplies. Developing and printing.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 30 Bromfield st.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD

J. H. ROBINSON COMPANY, 142 Eastern ave., Malden, Mass. Tel. 496-1 Malden. Deliveries in Malden, Medford, Everett and Melrose.

CORSETS

CORSETS, FRONT AND BACK LACED, custom made. B. W. LOGAN, 37 Temple pl., room 19, over Whitney's.

ALICE M. SHAW, 270 Boylston st., Boston. Specialty in La Gracque Corsets and underwear. Tel. 3697-5 B. B.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL, Figure molding. Careful and experienced attention. 29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. Oxford 3517-1.

CUTLERY

DAME, STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Complete and attractive lines to suit any pocketbook.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

DRESSMAKING

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS, Shiftwaists, Suits, Fancy Blouses, Re-modeling. MRS. HELEN RICH, 107 Mass. ave., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3418-1.

MISS E. C. WOODWARD—Dressmaking, Coats, Skirts, Shirt Waists Cut and Basted, Perfect fit. 184 Boylston st.

MEN'S TAILORS



Louis Thuringer

TAILORS

412-413 Hartford Building, Chicago

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3164

LOUIS THURINGER & CO.

MEN'S TAILORS

Chas. H. Lamb

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BUSINESS WOMAN having beautiful elevator apartment near W. 145th st. subway will rent large, light room; use of kitchen and living rooms during day. Address R. 572, Monitor Office.

NICE, comfortably furnished room, all improvements, telephone; convenient to L. subway and cars. LIANDER, 154 West 84th st.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 371 97th st.—Single rooms and suites; dining room top floor; elevator service; judicious board. A. K. DICK.

ARTIST'S HOUSE—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; baths, closets, r. w.; convenient location; \$2-\$10. 250 W. 137th st. I. C. KENWOOD, L. E.

HANDSOMELY fur. rms. in the neighborhood; private residence; modern L. C. express. 6037 Kilmahurk ave. Tel. Midway 979.

LARGE, light front rms. fur.; excellent transient; monthly optional. MRS. EVELYN, 4533 Oakwood ave., 3d apt. Drexel 7001.

HANDSOMELY furnished room facing Michigan ave., near 44th st.; reasonable. Tel. Kenwood 2414.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

LAKE AVE., 4011 3d—High class front parlor suite with lavatory and beautiful outside rooms with fine lake view; excellent table. I. C. KENWOOD, L. E.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
Diamond Jewelry remodeled and repaired. High-grade watch repairing.

JOHN J. KINGSLEY, Watch and Diamond Shop, 12 City Hall ave., Boston and Bar Harbor, Me.

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OLD BOOKS REBOUND
Bookbinding in all its branches.
WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDER,
17 Merchants row, Boston, Tel. Main 2063-3.

HABERDASHERS

YOU WILL ALWAYS find the "newest" things in shirts, ties, gloves and underwear at the SYMPHONY HABERDASHER, 220 Huntington ave., Boston.

HAIR WORK

CORONET BRAIDS made from combings. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Water st., room 31.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, SHAMPOO, 120 Huntington, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. 280-2 QX. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

ALICE B. McMONAGLE AND E. L. DE CHATELAIN, 15 Temple pl., famous backward shampoo, 50c.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st., Boston. Parquet, floor refinishing and sanding. Estimates given. Tel. OX. 1058.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery at few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retanned; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTATES' AND OTHERS' Jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver appraised and bought. FRANK A. ANDREWS CO., 10 School st., Boston.

HOMER, 45 Winter st., Boston. Selected jewelry—diamonds, watches and cut glass. Optical dept. Fine repairing.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
"LINDSAY KNOWS HOW" to develop and print your film and get best results. Bring a trial order. Call or send for price list. Room 66, 15 School st., Boston.

KODAKS AND PICTURES
ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49-55 Bromfield st., Boston. High grade developing, printing and enlarging. Picture framing.

LAUNDRY

MRS. GREEN'S HAND LAUNDRY, 264 W. Newton st., Work neatly done. Ladies' shirtwaists and dresses. Tel. 1732-2 B. B.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

GROCER

J. H. McMANUS, 284 Mass. ave., Boston. High grade grocer. Headquarters for butter, cheese, luncheon eggs. Tel. B. B. 659.

GOLF AND TENNIS

ARTHUR L. JOHNSON CO., 180 Devonshire st., Boston—Clubs, balls, shoes, imported jackets and all outfit requisites. Special repair department.

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J. H. McMANUS, 284 Mass. ave., Boston. High grade grocer. Headquarters for butter, cheese, luncheon eggs. Tel. B. B. 659.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE HOME FORUM

THE MEANING OF PLAY

THE use of the school yards for recreation grounds at all times and especially during the summer is something which the increasingly crowded conditions of the cities has initiated. Here the children are under a certain supervision, while left free to be as jolly as they like, and while also provided with means for having a good time which the street or the narrow limits of their own brick paved door yards could not afford.

And yet it is a sorry comment on conditions in these narrow homes that the children do not learn to play without being taught or without special apparatus. According to Froebel the child's play is the young beginning of the man's later work; that all right work is play, as all right play is work—both alike being the happy employment of powers. Work which is done under the mere urge of necessity is not the ideal employment for humankind; and civilization will truly not have begun till things are so set for all the world that each man is happy in what occupies the major hours of his day, and has no need to turn to



LYMAN SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS, EAST BOSTON.

Where children may find better means for recreation than the street affords.

pleasuring merely as a means to forgetting the irksome tasks.

Meantime it is well to see that all children have the place for simple out-of-doors enjoyments; and especially

that they be encouraged to act of their own initiative in planning their doings. This play is the starting point for initiative and proper self-direction in mature years.

THE LOGIC OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

ONE of the things that deeply impresses the beginner in Christian Science is its invincible logic. Many times in the writer's experience when doubt and discouragement have sought to divert thought from persistent seeking, the logic set forth by Mrs. Eddy has served to hold it in the right path even as the staunch anchor prevents the ship from drifting.

The logic of Christian Science is flawless, and is based upon the Scriptural premise, "God is All." A prominent critic recently said in substance, "Admit the premise of Christian Science and we must admit all of its conclusions." Mrs. Eddy begins with the simple yet profound statement of the Allness of God and consistently adheres to it throughout all of her reasonings, even to the denial of material sense testimony in its effort to establish a power opposed to God. To the idea that God is all and there is none else, all Christian religions subscribe. Why, then, should any one quarrel with Christian Science for being consistent with this fundamental truth of Christianity?

In the book of Genesis it is recorded

"And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Surely from such a statement only one conclusion concerning evil can be drawn, viz: That it has no real existence. Mrs. Eddy tells us with clear-cut logic that God being everywhere evil cannot exist unless it exists in Him, an unthinkable proposition which the rational mind instantly rejects. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," pages 287 and 288, the unreality of error is set forth in simple and unimpeachable logic, as follows: "The statement that Truth is real necessarily includes the correlated statement, that error, Truth's unlikeness, is unreal."

The average individual who accepts the statement that God is all and who is untrained in Christian Science is not awake to the inconsistency of his belief in the existence of evil. To him evil is a stern reality, against which he hopelessly struggles and to which he often finally succumbs. On the other hand, even a little understanding of Truth entirely changes this viewpoint and enables one to successfully combat the evil that confronts him and as he begins to vanish from experience one realizes the truth of the Christian Science logic and becomes convinced that if God is all, evil is but an illusion of the senses, unreal and temporary.

It should not be thought strange that the logic of Christian Science conflicts with the testimony of the material senses. Even the physical sciences do this in many instances and students in such cases are perfectly willing to lay aside sense evidence in favor of unseen facts. Paul tells us, "The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."

Christian Science points out with unerring logic that if evil exists as a reality it must proceed from God, and if from God it is indestructible and eternal. Consequently if evil be true mortals have no right to attempt to rid themselves of evil of any kind; no right to interfere with that which is of God. It is from such dilemmas that Christian Science rescues poor humanity, suffering from wrong ideas of God and His universe.

John's statement of Jesus' mission forever dispels the belief that God creates, sends or knows aught of the evils which beset mankind. "For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."

The building up of the entente cordiale was a work of the greatest pride and satisfaction to King Edward. "The friendship and admiration which we all feel for the French nation and her glorious traditions," he said, "may in the near future develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment between the peoples of the two countries. The achievement of this aim is my constant desire."—Liverpool Mercury.

In Wisconsin Rural school contests are very popular in Wisconsin. The usual plan is to have first a contest in the single school, then of representatives of the schools of a township, and then of a county. The superintendents of 56 counties report 15 arithmetic contests, 25 corn and other grain contests, 14 in spelling, 20 in singing and only two athletic contests. The Wisconsin youth seem to have the sense of proportion.—Independent.

"GIVE GLORY TO GOD" When Haydn composed "The Creation," he wrote at the top of every page, "To the sole glory of God!" He did not think of the applause he would gain by his great work. He thought only that it would express his thanks to God for the beauties of creation, and raise the hearts of the thousands who should hear it to the Giver of all good. When it was first performed the marvelous burst of music, "Let there be light!" caused such enthusiasm that the whole house arose and shouted applause to the composer; but he, with tears coursing down his cheeks, waved it away, saying with deep emotion, "It came from God: it is not mine! Give glory to God!"—Exchange.

Impossibilities While sitting in the lap of a six-foot visitor, Miss Virginia, aged 2½ years, surprised him with the announcement, "Me wants to sit in my own lap." Seating herself on the sofa beside him next request, "Oo sit in my lap," astonished him.

devil." Jesus said of the devil, "There is no truth in him." It is self-evident that God could not know that which is untrue and so we have Scriptural evidence that the logic of Christian Science is strictly in accord with that of Jesus.

The word of the Holy Scriptures from cover to cover is, "I am God and there is none else." It is reiterated and reiterated, taught by illustration, parable and psalm, and yet for 2000 years men have not known how to apply this great truth to the destruction of that which is unlike God. It has remained for Christian Science to make a staunch fight for the logic based upon this Scriptural premise of God's allness which is today redeeming the race.

The proof that the logic of Christian Science is sound resides in the results following its application to the cure of sin and disease. Those who are yet in doubt as to the efficacy of Christian Science and who would like to know if it is really a demonstrable science will do well to follow the plan suggested by Mrs. Eddy—to accept the premise of this Science and thus in some measure to bring forth proof of its correctness. This is in accord with Paul's advice to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

From "Columbus" BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL If the chosen soul could never be alone In deep mid-silence, open-doored to God, No greatness ever had been dreamed or done; Among dull hearts a prophet never grew; The nurse of full-grown souls is solitude . . . One sincere key opens all Fortune's doors; But whoso answers not God's earliest call Forfeits or dulls that faculty supreme Of lying open to his genius Which makes the wise heart certain of its ends. Here am I; for what end God knows, not I; Westward still points the inexorable soul; . . . This hope hath been to me for love and fame, Hath made me wholly lonely on the earth, Building me up as in a thick-ribbed tower Wherever enwalled my watching spirit burned, Conquering its little island from the dark, So as a scholar's lamp, and heard men's steps In the far hurry of the outward world Pass dimly forth and back, sounds heard in dream . . . Endurance is the crowning quality And patience all the passion of great hearts; These are their stay, and when the leaden world Sets its hard face against their fateful thought And brute strength like the Gaulish conqueror Clangs his huge glaive down in the other scale, The inspired soul but flings his patience in And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe, . . . One faith against a whole earth's unbelief, One soul against the flesh of all mankind. Thus ever seems it when my soul can hear The voice that errs not; then my triumph gleams O'er the blank ocean beckoning and all night My heart flies on before me as I sail. I see the ungated wall of chaos old With blocks Cyclopean heaved of solid night Fade like a wreath of unreturning mist Before the irreversible feet of light,— And lo, with what clear omen in the east On day's gray threshold stands the eager dawn. . . .

Hands Across the Channel "The building up of the entente cordiale was a work of the greatest pride and satisfaction to King Edward. "The friendship and admiration which we all feel for the French nation and her glorious traditions," he said, "may in the near future develop into a sentiment of the warmest affection and attachment between the peoples of the two countries. The achievement of this aim is my constant desire."—Liverpool Mercury.

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State Roads

Old residents of old states cannot get used to the state roads. Up in central and western New York, for example, to see real roads, smooth, clean and hard, running through country that used to be marked in winter by lines of deep, deep mud, in summer by lines of dust, is a perpetual amazement to the old residents. They make an astonishing difference in country life, these roads do, and it is time it was made. Farming life, even in New York state, which is not so bad to farm, has by no means held its own in the last 50 years. Farmers have needed to have more fun, and of a kind that their women folks can share. The state roads are a great help to them, especially as a large part of the cost of them falls on the cities. More roads carry life to the farms. The automobiles brought them, the bicycles use them as well as the teams. They are making a vital difference and improvement in American life and are helping to check the drift toward the cities.—Exchange.

A Patriot

King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Sardinia recalls the fact that it is 50 years ago, says the St. James Gazette, since Garibaldi left Genoa with 2000 men for the campaign in Sicily which gave to King Victor's grandfather the present Italian kingdom. It was probably the only occasion in history that an avowed revolutionist raised an army for the rights of a monarch. The campaign rendered all the maps of Europe obsolete, and laid the Almanach de Gotha open to the need for drastic revision.

The sequel soon came. Six months after he left Genoa, Garibaldi met King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia on the Volturno. "At 10 paces distant," wrote a contemporary chronicler, "the officers of the King and those of Garibaldi shouted 'Viva Victor Emmanuel!' Garibaldi made a step in advance, raised his cap, and added, in a voice which trembled with emotion, 'King of Italy!' Victor Emmanuel raised his hand to his cap, and then stretched out his hand to Garibaldi, and, with equal emotion, replied, 'I thank you.'"

For a woman to be wise and at the same time womanly, is to wield a tremendous influence which may be felt for good in the lives of generations to come. —David Starr Jordan.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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An Amazing Diamond

We get a very impressive idea of the original size of the famous Cullinan diamond when we consider that it has already provided cut stones weighing in the aggregate nearly 1020 carats, or more than 6 2/3 oz. troy. Of these stones, the largest weighs 316½ carats, nearly five times as much as the Koh-i-noor, four times as much as the Regent, and more than two and a half times as much as the Orloff, the magnificent jewel which blazes in the sceptre of the Czar of Russia. The second Cullinan stone, which is of 900 carats, weighs more than the Koh-i-noor and Orloff together. And now Queen Mary is the proud recipient of six more Cullinan fragments, the largest of which is heavier by nine carats than the Star of South Africa, while the six together represent a weight of about 192 carats. And yet, of the original Cullinan, more than 2000 carats remain in one form or another.—Westminster Gazette.

My words fly up, my thoughts remain below; Words without thoughts never to heaven go. —Shakespeare.

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MR. AND MRS. JACK SPRAT

A WRITER in "Life" will have it that the men whom women really admire are the weaker brethren, who have little power of initiative in the game of human experience, political or otherwise, and are beaten in the race by their harder, more self-asserting brothers. This writer—a lady, of course, for what man would admit himself either a weakling or unloved of the fair sex!—says that the only reason why women marry the "magerful" men, as Grisel learned to call them, is because they are the ones who dare ask them. The woman, no matter how beautiful, clever and rich she may be, must wait for the toss of the handkerchief from the hand of a would-

be lord and master; and thus the gentle, shy, clinging-vine husband whom ladies best love (this is the "Life" writer's notion, be it remembered) goes uncompanied, all because woman has no initiative in the matter, but must choose as she is chosen.

But as this writer has based her conclusions on what she saw at the suffrage clubs it may be remarked for the reassurance of the big, burly monarch-of-all-he-surveys type of man that there is a large body of shy and shrinking feminine folk who do not join the suffrage clubs and who no doubt appreciate the roystering, achieving man even as their stronger sisters incline to the gentleman

dreamer, poet and enthusiast, too immersed in ideals to bother with stocks and politics. "These things get fairly well evened up in the long run. The masterful man chooses most often the woman who bows herself to his ruling, and the stronger women show the mothering instinct still cropping out in them when they meet the bashful admirer half way and marry him "because he needs me."

Improvising a Waistcoat

An amusing story of an improvised sash worn by a gentleman lecturer is told by the National Magazine. This gentleman arrived at his hotel with brand new evening clothes in his bag, and as he was a young lecturer he felt no small satisfaction over the pleasing figure he was sure to present on the platform. But presently, to his despair, he discovered that somehow the waistcoat was missing. He called up his landlady, however, and confided his trouble to her, hoping that as always feminine ingenuity could save the situation. Sure enough. She brought out an old white India shawl with which, although the idea of a boned masculine waist line had never yet dawned in that simple community, she contrived what the gentleman described as a "surcingle about 15 inches wide." It was carefully pinned with safety pins at the back, and the speaker went to his maiden effort feeling very much like the infant of his swaddled years.

The only comment which his costume elicited, however, was that of an acquaintance who was rather congratulatory about his "new Paris waistcoat."

Motor Troubles

The automobile being out of order, the head of the family took the children out in the old family carriage behind a nag that was in need of exercise. When the horse began to snort and cavor, the younger boy said: "Pa, you'd better shut off the current and fix him. He's missing fire."—Exchange.

Trains as Plant Distributors

It has been noticed that many plants not natives of the locality are to be found growing in the neighborhood of great railroad yards, says Harpers Weekly. Sometimes the seeds of these plants have been brought thousands of miles from their natural habitat. Often they flourish among their new surroundings and gradually spread over the surrounding country. Thus the trains carry unsuspected emigrants, which travel to and from every point of the compass. In the Mississippi valley are to be found plants which within a few years past have thus been brought together; some from the Atlantic seaboard; some from the Gulf region, and some from the other side of the Rocky mountains.

Francis Joseph of Austria

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is a man of many titles. He is Apostolic King of Hungary, and King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria, Illyria and Jerusalem. The last title he shares with the King of Spain, and it was once borne by the King of Sardinia. His title of Emperor dates only from 1804, Francis II. assuming the designation when Napoleon became Emperor of the French. The Emperor is reported to be an excellent linguist, and is able to converse to his subjects in their many varying languages. These include German, Hungarian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian and Roumanian, while it is said that since the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into his empire, he has been able to acquire their tongues.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. —Cowper.

Trade Schools of the Past

THOSE early New Englanders were in trade schools from the time they began to crawl on the floor among their mothers' looms and spinning wheels, says William Hard in Everybodys Magazine. There was hardly a home in early New England that didn't give a large number of technical courses in which men and women were always teaching by doing, and the boys and girls were always learning by imitating.

The facts about this are so simple and so familiar that we don't stop to think of their meaning. When in the spring the wood ashes from the winter fires were poured into the lye barrel and water was poured in with them, and the lye began to trickle out from the bottom of the barrel and the winter's savings of grease were brought out, and the grease and the lye were boiled together in the big kettle, and mother had finished making the family's supply of soap for another year, the children had taken not only a little lesson in industriousness, by helping to make the soap, but a little lesson in industry, too, by observing the technique and organization of the soap business from start to finish. A boy from that family, even if he never learned to read or write, might some day have some ideas about soap.

Spinning was a very small part of the department of textiles. In the sub-department of flax, after heckling them with combs of increasing degrees of fineness, after spinning it into yarn, after reeling the yarn off into skeins, after "bucking" the skeins in hot lye,

Woman Suffrage in England

So general is the interest in England in the question of woman suffrage that the London Times devoted nearly four columns to recording the ayes and noes in the House of Commons on the second reading of what was called the conciliation bill, and on the motion to refer it to a committee of the whole House.

The bill extends the privilege of the suffrage to women householders and to women occupiers of premises valued at 10 pounds a year, says the Youth's Companion. It is estimated that its passage would enable about 1,000,000 women to vote. Nine tenths of them would be householders, and the rest would be small shopkeepers, typewriters and the like, who rent offices that cost them £10 a year. Joint occupiers of rented premises would also be allowed a vote, provided each had a £10 interest in the premises. These provisions would make it possible for a sailor or traveling man to have his house rented in his wife's name, so that she might vote in his absence.

The bill was advanced to a second reading by a majority of 110, composed of members of all parties. The cabinet itself was divided, 15 ministers voting for the bill, and 16, including the prime minister and Mr. Churchill, voting against it. Nine former Conservative ministers supported it, including Mr. Balfour, the last Conservative premier, and 12 opposed it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 6, 1910.

Real Meaning of Conservation

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM, leaving Alaska for the states, after remarking that the one great need of that magnificent territory is railroad transportation, added: "It is evident that this transportation cannot be furnished until the coal lands are opened up, for cheap coal is required to operate a railroad. I am in hopes that something will be done in the matter this winter." Colonel Roosevelt in one of his recent addresses intimated quite pointedly that conservationists were losing sight of the main point, which is that the natural resources of the nation are not to be walled in but developed. It is pleasant to find friends of conservation in many parts of the country who formerly were inclined to resist all attempts to put the natural resources of the nation to their legitimate uses, fearing that thereby some would be benefited more than others, have taken the cue from Colonel Roosevelt and are now decrying the allegation that they ever entertained the idea of checking development.

Mr. Wickersham in advocating the opening of the coal lands of Alaska is simply voicing the sentiment of the people in that territory who are desirous of seeing it awakened from its sleep of ages. The opening of the coal lands, under proper reservations and safeguards, will mean the building of railroads, and the building of railroads will mean the development of the mines, the cultivation of farms, the building up of all manner of industries and the opening up of new opportunities to the people.

Selfish exploitation, corporate spoliation, ignorant waste, must not be tolerated. The federal government to this end must keep a tight hold upon its valuable possessions, reserving to itself the right to intervene in the interest of the public at any time. But the people must be as free to carve out their own fortunes, to work out their own destiny, in the unsettled stretches of the national domain as they have always been and are today in the sections that are in advanced stages of development. The individual who is striving to make his way in Alaska should be as free from shackles of every description as the individual who is striving to obtain a foothold in the metropolis of the nation.

In conserving other things, we must not forget to conserve the right of man to seek and to find and to take advantage of every legitimate opportunity to improve his condition and advance his comfort and happiness. To the extent that he is permitted and encouraged to strive for better things will his community, his country, his race and humanity be benefited.

THE warm welcome that has everywhere been accorded to President Taft the last few days has served as a pleasant reassurance that the big, hospitable West is large enough to entertain the nation's two leading citizens without either detracting from the popularity of the other.

ONE of the most plausible arguments in favor of the direct primary method of electing state and county officials and congressmen is the contention that it is absolutely the first step necessary to the purification of American political life. Another is the incontrovertible fact that in states where the primary law has been in force there is no move by the people to supplant the new system. Still another, and perhaps the most convincing of them all, is that the firmest opposition to the enactment of a primary election law comes not from the voters themselves, but from the men who have depended in the past chiefly on the conventions for their political successes.

In one of the New England states, for example, the Republican state platform committee this year arranged a plank indorsing the direct primary idea and tentatively pledging the party to enact such a law. Some of the county conventions had passed resolutions favoring such legislation, and there was no reason to believe that it would not meet with general approval, but at the last moment before the state convention the plank was replaced by an innocuous one declaring for the retention of the old caucus system. The resolution finally adopted was so nearly like the one incorporated in another New England state platform that there was little surprise manifested and no attempt at denial was made when some one charged openly that both of them originated in Washington. One of these planks read: "The Legislature should enact such a law as will surround the political caucuses with the same safeguards as now protect elections at the polls." The other was worded: "We urge upon our Legislature the enactment of such direct primary and other laws as may properly regulate the conduct of all caucuses to secure the honest and free expression of the proper voters therein."

Whatever may be said for or against the primary election idea, it cannot be argued that the people are the ones who take alarm when legislation along that line is suggested. On the other hand, there is every indication, as the foregoing incident tends to show, that professional politicians are the most earnest opponents of the principle which already has made such strides toward nation-wide popularity.

What Will This Lead To?

CONJECTURE may excusably take a wide range in dealing with the possibilities presented by the adoption of the internal combustion engine in the accepted plans of an 8000-ton freight-carrying ship for the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company. Simply stated, this means the application of the automobile engine to the ocean vessel. The success of the experiment will cause little, if any, surprise, since the gas engine is rapidly coming into general use. There is no longer any question as to the superior advantages of the gas engine over the steam engine in the development of low horsepower. If there is a doubt as to the feasibility of propelling an ocean-going ship with a gas engine it is mainly due to the fact that the experiment is yet to be made and proved successful.

The vessel in question will have a length of 400 feet, a beam

of 52.5 feet and a depth of 25.5 feet. Thus, it will be seen to be a ship of moderate size, as ships go in these days. It will have two engines of the Diesel type, each turning a propeller, and either can be operated in case of accident to the other. Each of these engines will be of 1500 horsepower, which is 1000 horsepower more than can be developed by the largest Diesel engine now in use. An intelligent estimate of the distance that must be traversed before the requirements of one of the great modern liners can be met in gas engine development may be had from the fact that while the two engines of the new vessel will have 3000 horsepower, it requires 70,000 indicated horsepower to drive the Mauretania.

At the present moment there is no excuse for unmeasured enthusiasm in behalf of the gas engine. The important thing is that it is now to be experimented with in a larger way than ever before, and that this experiment may lead to marvelous changes in ocean ship construction and propulsion. There will be no smokestacks, and if gasoline should finally be used, there will be no coal bins. And there will be no smoke. The stoke hole and the stoker will be things of the past. Heat will be reduced to the minimum. Sailing over the dark blue sea will be quieter, cleaner and altogether more comfortable.

The world's greatest mechanical engineers are today giving largely of their attention to the development of the gas engine. Improvements are being made with great rapidity. So concentrated is the inventive and mechanical mind upon this one subject that it would be folly to regard as final any step in the development of the gas engine at present.

THE European aeronauts who are planning to travel by aircraft from the Canary islands to the West Indies may find that with a dirigible in a high wind the whole of the western continent is none too large a goal for which to aim.

Why Not Teach Them Politics?

WE HEAR a great deal at present regarding the teaching of civics in the public schools. There is a manifest disposition on all sides to give this branch of study greater attention, more time, broader scope. Arthur W. Dunn of Indianapolis, said to be an expert on the subject, has been made civic secretary of the City Club of Philadelphia, and in that city much is expected from his coming, in an educational way. He holds some very clear and some very pronounced views. "Efficient citizenship," he says, "depends more on a vital interest in community affairs than upon knowledge of government, and this interest should be cultivated first. All teaching, after all," he continues, "is only a forming of good habits. To teach a schoolboy to form the excellent habit of good citizenship, he must first be taught to take a deep personal interest in the subject. After this, the necessary knowledge will follow as a matter of course."

Civics is a recently coined word. It means the study of good citizenship and the relation of the citizen to government. There was a word already in existence which expressed very much the same idea, but it was a word that had been misused and abused. The word was politics. It sounds soter to speak of the study of civics in the public schools than to speak of the study of politics. Yet what all thoughtful people are desirous of is that the youth of the land shall be grounded in practical politics. One may be deep in civics and yet never get far beyond the bounds of theory; to be deep in politics means to rub up against practical things in public life. In saying that the schoolboy, to form the excellent habit of good citizenship, should first be taught to take a deep, personal interest in the subject, Mr. Dunn touches upon the main point.

Boys who know no more of politics than they learn in their civic classes, as a rule, are not likely to take a very deep, personal interest in the affairs of the community. Nor are they induced in this direction by being taught that those who are already taking a practical interest in them are "mere politicians." The schools must raise politics to a higher plane than at present if real headway is to be made. A thorough course in practical politics, which would point out the obligations, the responsibilities and the rewards involved in their pursuit would be of immense benefit to the rising generation, training in good citizenship which it is widely felt the youth of the country should have at this time is not being accomplished through and, ultimately, of incalculable benefit to the nation. If the practical study of civics, then by all means let it come through the study of politics.

THE complaint made by French hunters that game is being frightened away at the sight and sound of the aeroplane is met with the rather conclusive rejoinder that at the rate the conquest of the air is progressing, flying machines will soon be everywhere and game will have nowhere to flee.

WILL it be truly a question of fortifying the Panama canal or abandoning the Monroe doctrine? Neither, according to the well-informed chairman of the committee on foreign affairs and other congressional authorities.

Good counsel has prevailed and auto license laws are being so construed that New York and Massachusetts motorists can now glide over the intervening states lines without having to experience an unpleasant financial "bump."

Now that oil as fuel makes the torpedo boat destroyer Paulding the world's fastest naval vessel, petroleum might drive a battleship faster than coal if everything else proved equal.

THE Callan registration law being adjudged inapplicable to automobiles from twenty-seven states, New York easily could make it generally ineffective.

WHILE the Boston Americans are clawing to retain second place in their honor list, the Hub Nationals apparently have clinched the boobyship.

IN HIS purpose of sailing across the Atlantic in his dirigible balloon, Mr. Walter Wellman is still waiting to get ready to get a good start.

THERE's one thing to be said—the taxicab companies don't have to ask the interstate commerce commission for permission to advance rates.

Now that Labor day is passed every one can begin work in real earnest.

HAVE you seen the airships and the man-birds yet?

Greece and Turkey

THE action of the Greek voters in Attica in returning Monsieur Venizelos and the other Cretan candidates for their constituencies, has brought the question of the future of the island to a place where it will require all the diplomatic skill of Europe to insure a peaceful solution. Whatever may be the facts with respect to the nationality of Monsieur Venizelos himself, there is no question at all that the other Cretan candidates are Ottoman subjects. In these circumstances, their election to the Greek Chamber is a provocation of the most serious nature, not merely to the government in Constantinople but to the entire Turkish nation. Monsieur Venizelos himself seems to have perceived this, and to have spoken with a greater moderation than has been usual in the public utterances of the Cretan leaders, but unless he himself, and those who are acting with him, are prepared to translate moderate utterances into practical deeds, the statesmen of Constantinople may be pardoned if they reply in the terms of a certain homely German proverb on the subject of soft words.

The fact is that the cabinet in Constantinople is in a position when it may find it no longer possible to control the situation. The fall of Abdul Hamid was brought about by the fact that the Turkish people, even in the villages and in the more remote parts of the country, were not merely tired of the exactions of that monarch, but had intuitively realized that if the Hamidian regime was not brought to an end, the occupation of the country by the forces of Europe, and its subsequent dismemberment would become inevitable. The consequence was that when the party of union and progress took up arms, and induced the army to support it in demanding the abdication of the Sultan, the people who were perhaps too used to the vagaries of the Caliphate to have risen in rebellion against these alone, were none the less sufficiently awake to the inevitable to be willing to support the Young Turks in a step which they believed necessary to prevent the disruption of the empire.

The success of the party of union and progress did not mean that there was not a large reactionary element unconvinced of the necessity for any change. This element has, no doubt, been to some extent strengthened and confirmed in its views by the very measures of the Young Turk party which have given most satisfaction outside the empire. If, consequently, the idea should take possession of the country that the dismemberment is only temporarily delayed, and that the loss of Crete is the next sacrifice which will be demanded of it, the way will be paved for the reactionaries to attempt a counter rebellion, with the object of preventing reform and reestablishing the old condition of affairs.

Recognizing these facts, and recognizing that there were governments which might find it politically expedient to support the reactionary party in Turkey, the guaranteeing powers have done their utmost, while obtaining all that was possible in the way of self-government for the Cretans at the present moment, to prevent them from pressing the Turkish cabinet to a point beyond which it would not be safe for it to yield. Unfortunately, the people of Attica do not seem to have been able to take this larger and statesmanlike view, and in their anxiety to see their desires and the desires of the Christian Cretans fulfilled without any delay, have committed themselves to a step which, so far from being likely to effect their own purpose, will be almost certain to stir up all the obstinacy of the Turkish character, and to arouse all the latent resentment in the country. The press of Athens has greeted the election of Monsieur Venizelos with acclamations, and has described it as marking the opening of a new era in the political history of Greece. It is difficult to know what such language is intended to imply, because it is difficult to believe that the recent elections constitute anything but a political blunder of very considerable proportion.

Millions for Emergencies

IN ORDER that a money famine such as occurred in the United States three years ago might be avoided in the future, Congress enacted a law permitting banks, under certain limitations and certain circumstances, to issue currency on "commercial paper." There has been no occasion since the enactment of the law for the issuance of currency of this character. That is to say, the conditions have not been such at any time since then as to warrant the banks' taking advantage of the provisions of the new law. But emergencies are things that arrive unexpectedly, and because a question arose as to what the term "commercial paper" means there has been considerable anxiety in banking circles to have it settled that the way might be made clear in case emergency currency might be called for.

The secretary of the treasury has now disposed of the matter in a simple and conclusive manner by informing the banks that "commercial paper" is a term that covers notes issued by reputable business men in a regular way to meet the regular and legitimate demands of business—the notes that banks discount in the regular course of business—the kind of paper that the banks themselves recognize and honor as "commercial paper." And at the same time he settles another point of very considerable importance, namely, that the two-signature clause in the law will be sufficiently complied with if the banks shall add their own indorsement to that of the maker of the note against which they wish to issue emergency currency.

Under the law and these interpretations the banks of the country may, in case of a money stringency similar to that of 1907, put into circulation \$500,000,000 in emergency currency. Had such a measure of relief been possible in 1907, the money panic would have disappeared in a few hours, or it might never have gained serious headway. As it was, it became necessary for the clearing houses of the different cities to issue certificates in order that the stringency might be tide over. These certificates were as good as any form of paper money that could have been issued—as good as gold, in fact; but they did not strike the populace, and it was not until they had been withdrawn and regular currency had taken their place that confidence began to return.

Under the present law a stringency in currency might occur and be tide over without the knowledge of the public, unless, indeed, the entire \$500,000,000 should be absorbed by the public itself and hidden away.

WITH three announced candidates for Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic lists are still open. Next!